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U.S. ARMS RACE POLICY AIMED AT 'DERAILING' DETENTE

PM100850 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 35 Signed to Press 27 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Reason and Determination Versus Nuclear Madness"]

[Excerpt] The plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe and to mass-produce neutron weapons mark an onimous stage in Washington's long-term militarist strategy. The main aim is one and the same--to achieve unconditional military superiority over the Soviet Union. In the current climate the danger of a global nuclear conflict is greater than ever before.

"There are some things more important than peace." This cynical phrase of the U.S. secretary of state aroused indignation right across the globe. Less well-known are pronouncements by the present White House incumbent which help us to gain a clearer impression of the U.S. ruling circles' aims and methods. When he was still governor of California the U.S. President, who is a longtime admirer of the neutron bomb (especially since, as he put it, any killing it does will cost America "far less"), argued that "telling the enemy (i.e. the USSR) that we, the United States, will never use nuclear weapons is a mistake... Let the enemy, he stressed, go to sleep every night with the fear that the United States might drop an atom bomb."

Mercenary Calculations

This is more than just the fighting talk with which a U.S. political opportunist playing the tough guy tries to rouse the man in the street. It is the philosophy and world view of a government of millionaires and multimillionaires put in office by the U. U. military-industrial complex, consumed by a hatred of communism and social progress and of the opinion that the end always justifies the means. L.I. Brezhnev was speaking of just such people when he told the 26th party congress: "Adventurism and a willingness to gamble with mankind's vital interests in the pursuit of their own purely mercenary ends are revealed particularly starkly in the policy of imperialism's most aggressive circles." Both the new U.S. missiles for West Europe and the neutron weapons for the same part of the world are links in the same chain, elements in a criminal plan to legalize "limited" nuclear wars and consequently leading to the inevitability of a global thermonuclear conflict.

By forcing another ruinous round of the arms race on the world, the United States intends to try to blackmail the Soviet Union and make it abandon its support for the people's struggle for freedom and independence, and is trying to undermine real socialism's positions. Washington sees its aim as derailing detente, destroying the priceless reserve of international trust built up during the seventies and turning the all-European conference Final Act, which has well and truly proved its worth as a means of deepening detente and helping to reduce military confrontation in Europe, into a mere scrap of paper (this is how the head of the U.S. administration speaks even of recent international agreements signed by U.S. presidents).

Washington is pursuing this course in open complicity with a number of West European governments which, playing yes-man to their senior partner, declare the U.S. decision to manufacture the neutron bomb to be an internal U.S. affair. But in contrast to their governments millions of people in West Europe, as well as in the United States, are well aware of the international catstrophe in which Washington's so-called internal action could end.

Preventing a fatal turn of events is the most important task facing mankind. Efforts must be pooled in the name of peace for the present and future generations. "The socialist countries have all they need to safeguard their vital interests and will do everything necessary in this regard," states the CPSU Central Committee document on the result of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meetings in the Crimea with the leaders of fraternal parties and states. "At the same time they have always felt and continue to feel that the blessings of peace are needed by all countries and all peoples. Peace is common property and defending and consolidating it must be a matter of all states' common concern."

U.S. INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES ON PARITY 'MISLEADING'

LD101708 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 10 Sep 81

[TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev: "Harping on the Same Tune"]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Sep, TASS--Every time Washington seeks to ensure support for its plans of building up military expenditure in particularly large proportions, excerpts from "top secret" documents, testifying to the U.S. "inevitable lagging behind" in that or other military sphere leak into the American press through "mysterious" channels.

In the post-war years U.S. intelligence services produced for the American population and Congress a whole series of sensational reports on the correlation of the military might of the USSR and the United States. Thus in the 1950s intelligence services raised a hullaballoo over the "gap" in the power of bombers of the Soviet Union and the United States and only later admitted their "errors" in the method of calculation. In 1961 the CIA submitted to the government information on "a fantastic build up" by the Soviet Union of strategic missile forces. On the basis of this "data", the president of the United States increased by 15 percent the military expenditures, trebled the call-up, asked for powers to call up reservists, supported the adoption of a civil defence program, and only after that admitted that in the report on "a Soviet missile threat" the number of Soviet inter-continental ballistic missiles was overestimated... 100 times.

In recent years the Pentagon arranged campaigns to show how the U.S. "lagged behind" in the sphere of civil defence, in anti-missile defence means, in the number of tanks, and the vulnerability of the American inter-continental ballistic missiles. The result of these campaigns was, as a rule, that their organizers from the Pentagon got into a fix, and corporations, working on war contracts, sharply increased their profits. In such situations, as they say, the dollar takes the upper hand over the considerations of honour of the military uniform.

It is to be noted that the same Pentagon representatives defending on the circumstances and the audience they speak to, may either boast of the U.S. superiority in that or other sphere or may grieve over "the U.S. lagging behind in the military sphere". As a rule, they ignore statements by leaders of the American administration on the approximate parity of the armed forces of the USSR and the United States.

Recently the Pentagon's intelligence department deemed it timely to release another canard about the USA's "catastrophic" lagging behind in almost all types of military production--from artillery guns to inter-continental ballistic missiles.

Considering the deplorable lessons of previous campaigns over "a Soviet military threat" the Pentagon this time is trying to play safe, having fabricated the data on the production of military equipment in the USSR for 1980 alone and only approximately comparing it with the level of American military production. The very method of such comparisons, let alone deliberately false data contained in the report, hold no water at all since the comparison of military production for one year does not even approximately reflect the real balance of forces of the two sides.

REUTER stresses that the new report, issued by the Pentagon, aimed at persuading the Americans to support a rise in military expenditure, became known to representatives of the press at a time when the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger was conducting a campaign for preservation of the five year military budget of 1,650 million dollars.

It is quite obvious that the latest report on "a Soviet military threat" is a fresh attempt to deliberately mislead the American people and world public opinion in order to help the Pentagon to make one more step to escalate the arms race which is becoming exceedingly dangerous.

MORE MILITARY 'CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES' NEEDED

LD102014 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Sep, TASS--Confidence building measures in the military field have become an important means for the prevention of emergence of seats of war after the all-European security conference in Helsinki, TASS commentator Vladimir Teplov writes. The European participants in the meeting notify each other in advance about land troops exercises on their territories, invite for them observers from other countries. The Soviet Union's western areas have also been included into the zone of confidence-building measures, on which agreement was got in Helsinki.

Such practices have been positively evaluated in Leonid Brezhniv's report at the 26th Congress of the CPSU. In so doing, the Soviet leader reaffirmed the USSR's readiness to go farther in that direction--notify also about naval and airforce exercises and about big troops movements. The report also contained a new initiative in principle--a proposal on a substantial widening of the zone of confidence-building measures. "We are ready," Leonid Brezhnev said, "to spread them to the whole of the European part of the USSR on condition of an appropriate widening of the zone of confidence-building measures also on the part of the Western states."

The Soviet proposal has noticeably boosted the discussions on the issue of confidence-building measures, which were held at the Madrid meeting of participants in the all-European conference. Representatives of most of the delegations, including of a number of delegations of the NATO member-countires, have evaluated the Soviet initiative as an important contribution to the work of the meeting, which helps towards the attainment of a mutually acceptable agreement on that important issue.

But the USA and some other NATO member-countries pretend that they have heard only one part of the Soviet proposal--on the spreadings of confidence building measures to the whole European part of the USSR. This political "deafness" has clearly demonstrated the striving of the USA and its allies to upset the balance of security interests, which is reflected in the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, to ensure unilateral advantages, to depart from the principle of equal rights and commitments of all the participant states. Such a stand leads, of course, only to a deadlock.

Meanwhile the resolution of the question on confidence building measures on the basis of the principles of equal rights and commitments of all participants in the all-European conference would be not only an important prerequisite for the successful completion of the Madrid meeting and strengthening of the process, which was started in Helsinki. Its significance goes beyond the framework of European security, as Europe's positive experience could become a good example also for other parts of the world. The Soviet Union has expressed readiness to hold specific talks on confidence building measures in the Far East with all the countries concerned.

A way to the resolution of the question of confidence building measures in Europe is outlined in the proposal, which was tabled by the Soviet delegation in Madrid on July 20. This proposal, which reckons with the interests of all participants in the talks, could become a realistic basis for the attainment of a mutually acceptable agreement.

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES NEEDED TO STRENGTHEN SECURITY

PM091640 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer V. Matveyev article: "Nuclear-Free Zones--A way To Strengthen Security"]

[Text] In the international situation, which has been complicated through the fault of U.S. ruling circles, great significance is attached to the meetings held in the Crimea in July-August this year between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and leaders of the fraternal countries.

In the course of these meetings agreements were reached aimed at strengthening the socialist community's unity and cohesion and further coordinating the fraternal countries' foreign policy, which should promote the successful implementation of their peaceful foreign policy initiatives.

The central task is the elimination of the increased international tension, the struggle against the threat of war, the curtailment of the arms race and the transition to real disarmament. In this connection the Crimea meetings devoted special attention to the situation which has become established in Europe. In the early seventies Europe became the cradle of detente. It was here that the process of organizing interstate relations on the basis of recognition of the principles of peaceful coexistence and businesslike cooperation between countries with different social systems was born.

However many people across the ocean were annoyed, even they were forced to adopt the policy of relaxation of tension as a vital alternative to the course of the cold war, with its serious dangers to the cause of world peace.

Even now Europe is capable of stimulating a lessening of tension and playing an initiating role in improving the world political climate and preserving and augmenting the valuable and positive achievements of the seventies in international relations. It is a fact that, despite the cold winds blowing from across the ocean for many months now, the situation in Europe has not become complicated to the extent that U.S. militarist circles would have liked. But, of course, this is no reason for complacency since the dangers which threaten our continent and the entire world are great.

Europe does not need additions to the arsenals of weapons from across the ocean but the limitation and curtailment of the race for all types of arms, above all nuclear arms.

The antiwar movement which has been launched with great force in a number of West European countries is evidence of the awareness on the part of increasingly broad strata of the West's population of the increase in the real threat of a destructive conflict. Washington makes no secret of its calculations that the theater for such a conflict will be not American territory but Western Europe, where the American atom-mongers would like to concentrate still more mass destruction weapons in the form of new systems and types of such weapons--from medium-range Pershing II and cruise missiles to the neutron bomb. At the same time there are already 7,000 American nuclear warheads in the West European NATO countries--in addition to an armada of U.S. bombers, warships and submarines equipped with nuclear weapons and deployed at U.S. bases in Western Europe.

That is why it is so important to work not for the further saturation of Europe with nuclear weapons but for the defusing of the nuclear powder keg which it has become through the American militarists' criminal policy. This is no simple matter, L.I. Brezhnev noted, addressing the conference of European communist and workers' parties in Berlin in June 1976. "But," he stressed, "it is important to lay the foundations for a real movement in this direction."

The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states have repeatedly put forward initiatives demonstrating their unchanging desire to progress along the path of nuclear disarmament together with other countries which posses such weapons. While advocating a radical solution to the nuclear disarmament problem, our country does not approach this question from an "all-or-nothing" standpoint. The Soviet Union is prepared to adopt partial decisions capable of limiting the nuclear arms race, closing its channels of development one after another and acting with a view to creating nuclear-free zones.

From the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress it was stated: "Our actions are consonant with the desires of other countries and peoples.

Suffice it to recall that proposals have been put forward by many states on different continents and have won broad international support: proposals on declaring Africa and the Near East, as well as Latin America, nuclear-free zones and on creating peace zones in Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. The decisions of the all-European conference are in effect aimed at making all of Europe into such a zone."

Thus, it is not up to our country. We are ready for the most far-reaching steps with a view to eliminating the nuclear sword of Damocles which hangs over mankind, including the possibility of creating a nuclear-free zone on the scale of the entire European Continent. However, it is clear that the implementation of this possibility requires great efforts both from the governments concerned and from the peace-loving public. At the same time, measures could be implemented at the present stage which would help to lessen tension through the creation of nuclear-free zones in certain regions of Europe, including the Balkans and the north of the continent. That is the conviction of the participants in the Crimea meeting, backed by the growing public movement in Western Europe in favor of such steps.

We understand the desire on the part of peoples in various parts of the world to create nuclear-free zones in order to strengthen their security and protect themselves to some degree from the catastrophic consequences of a nuclear war if such a war could not be prevented. In spring the Norwegian Labor Party announced Norway's readiness to "seek the proclamation of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic [severnyy] region in order to reduce the arsenals of nuclear weapons in a broader European context." As is known, it was Finland which put forward the initiative for creating such a zone. Finnish President U. Kekkonen proposed the idea in 1963.

The USSR has repeatedly declared its positive attitude toward this idea. In a recent interview for the Finnish newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI L.I. Brezhnev declared the USSR's readiness to pledge not to use nuclear weapons against north European countries participating in a nuclear-free zone. Its significance would be much more complete if similar guarantees were given to such states by NATO's nuclear powers too. This is the main commitment--and the most important for the participants in such a zone--which the Soviet Union is prepared to make. But this does not preclude the possibility of examining the question of certain other measures in relation to our own territory in the region adjacent to the nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. The Soviet Union is prepared to discuss this question with interested countries.

It is a question of an agreement which could be easily formulated and registered since in northern Europe, unlike Western Europe, there are no nuclear weapons as yet. This would be the first step toward beginning the process of defusing the nuclear powder keg which Europe has become.

The Mediterranean states received with interest the Soviet proposal on transforming the region from one of military-political confrontations into a zone of stable peace and cooperation. These aims would be served by the withdrawal from the Mediterranean sea of ships carrying nuclear weapons, the renunciation of the deployment of such weapons on the territory of nonnuclear Mediterranean states and the adoption by the nuclear powers of commitments on the nonuse of nuclear weapons against any Mediterranean country not permitting the deployment of such weapons on its territory.

Northern Europe, the Balkans, the Mediterranean.... The implementation of appropriate measures in these regions, either to consolidate the situation actually existing or with a view to the withdrawal of nuclear weapons, would not disrupt the equilibrium of military forces which prevails on a broader scale, but would be of considerable significance for improving the situation throughout the European Continent.

What do we hear on this score from Washington? Saber-rattling--and nothing positive or constructive. U.S. official circles gave a hostile reception to the stepping up of the discussion on creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. B. Rogers, commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, was up in arms in early June against the very idea of regional nuclear-free zones, declaring our country's support for such ideas to be a "tactical trick!" So, according to that general's "logic," not permitting nuclear weapons to be deployed where there are no such weapons is some kind of trick!

It is not simply a question of progaganda exercises in a militarist spirit, but of something more serious. The fierce attacks by figures across the ocean on the idea of a nuclear-free zone, for instance, in northern Europe, where there are no nuclear weapons at present, can most easily be explained in terms of the Pentagon's plans aimed at deploying such weapons in new regions. How else can such statements be assessed?

The American military is evidently reluctant to reckon with the will of the majority of UN member governments and with that organization's decisions. Yet the document adopted in 1978 by the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament devotes considerable space to recommendations in favor of creating nuclear-free zones in various regions in our world, noting that they will considerably promote the cause of disarmament.

According to an AP report more than two-thirds of Norwegians came out in favor of making Scandinavia a nuclear-free zone during a poll held this summer. Danish Prime Minister A. Jorgensen responded to L.I. Brezhnev's interview [illegible] the Finnish newspaper in a statement in which he noted the desirability of beginning talks on creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. A special committee has been formed in Sweden for the implementation of this idea. It includes representatives of public organizations with different political orientations. A wide campaign has been launched to collect signatures for a petition in favor of such a zone. The initiators intend to collect about a million signatures by the end of this year.

Demonstrations by the broad public in other West European countries in favor of creating nuclear-free zones are also noteworthy. More than 70 local councils in Britain, including the country's biggest cities, have already proclaimed such zones in their areas. Initiative groups including influential public figures have been formed to promote the movement in Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Spain, Italy, the FRG, France, Portugal and Switzerland.

The peace-loving Western public knows that it is not alone in its efforts. These efforts are combined with the consistent struggle of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in the interests of the cause of peace. The 26th CPSU Congress peace program defines a clear policy for the eighties in accordance with this noble goal. In the confrontation which has been launched between the forces of peace and the forces of war, the upper hand can and must be taken by millions of people, not by a handful of militarists obsessed by imperial ambitions. The peoples' will must be reckoned with.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON UNGA, SOVIET PEACE PROPOSALS

LD101512 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Sep, TASS--The Soviet Union "is prepared to make use of every possibility offered by the UN to achieve practical results in limiting armaments and effecting disarmament. It will facilitate efforts in every direction to reach this goal," says the foreign policy weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA].

It stresses in an article devoted to the forthcoming 36th session of the UN General Assembly that the Soviet Union "is going to the session with practical proposals based on the peace programme for the 1980's formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress." "The socialist countries counter Washington's course for confrontation with the USSR and other socialist countries with a firm and consistent policy for a dialogue and for settling major international problems at the negotiating table, naturally, on an equal and just basis and without preliminary conditions and attempts at diktat."

"This purpose is pursued by the proposal made at the 26th CPSU Congress to convene a special session of the Security Council with the participation of the top leaders of states", the weekly points out. "This proposal has already evoked a far-ranging response. It could help improve the international situation and remove the threat of war."

The weekly also points out the topicality of the Soviet proposal that the session should review the possibility of "concluding a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any type in outer space". The importance of this problem is obvious because of the militarist plans of Washington to deploy a series of 'space' weapons to conduct nuclear warfare on the earth, the weekly observes.

It stresses that "the adoption by the UN General Assembly of decisions to facilitate the beginning of substantive talks on nuclear disarmament, to ban the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of those countries which do not have them at the moment, and also to promote the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, would advance the interests of all nations". The General Assembly, according to the weekly, "is to take measures to counter the nuclear ambitions of South Africa, Israel and Pakistan, which do not conceal their intentions to thwart the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons."

'Keen Struggle' Expected at UN

LD111056 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep, TASS--The 36th session of the UN General Assembly, which opens in New York on 15 September, is called upon "to enlist the collective efforts of the states for counteracting the militarist plans of the United States," writes the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA].

"Washington," the journal points out, "in alliance with Beijing, seeks to maintain tension in the Middle East, in the Persian Gulf, in the Indian Ocean area, in Southeast Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean. This poses a threat to the security of all the states. The USSR considers that the General Assembly must counteract the deterioration of the international situation and press for preserving and deepening detente."

The NEW TIMES expects that at the session of the General Assembly a keen struggle will develop on questions of eliminating all the remains of colonial oppression and racist dominance.

"At one with the newly-independent states, the USSR will press for the granting of genuine independence to the people of Namibia, and oppose attempts at imposing a neocolonialist solution to the Namibian question," the article stresses.

The assembly, the NEW TIMES goes on, "must firmly condemn those who, under the cover of hypocritical talk about fighting international terrorism, openly support the criminal racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, which stages large-scale acts of aggression against Angola and other independent African countries, and who help perpetuate the man-hating regime of apartheid."

The session "cannot ignore U.S. attempts at dividing and annexing the trust territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) and past manoeuvers which pursue the aim of keeping the peoples under colonial oppression."

The USSR, the article says, "supports the developing countries' progressive demands for restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, contributes in practice to the establishment of such relations and supports the developing states' legitimate rights to sovereignty over their natural resources. A solution to these probles is still opposed by the imperialist powers whose monopolies continue plundering and embezzling the resources of the newly-independent young states."

ALIYEV SPEAKS ON POLAND, PEACE AT YOUTH CONFERENCE

PM110935 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 4 September carries on pages 1-2 a 10,000-word AZERINFORM report entitled "Youth, Development, Peace" on the 3 September opening in Baku of an international youth conference with the same title as the report. The report includes the 7,000-word text of a speech delivered at the conference by "G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee." After stressing the USSR's "titanic efforts to improve the international situation" and the "danger to the peace, freedom and independence of the peoples" in "imperialist and, primarily, U.S. circles' policy," Aliyev continues:

"The socialist community countries' striking and increasing successes and their strengthening unity are provoking our enemies' anger and fury. Reactionaries and revisionists of all hues are striving by all ways and means to undermine the socialist states' fraternal alliance, are slandering their policy and are trying to belittle and slander their achievements. This is precisely how the imperialists and their accomplices are behaving toward Poland where, as you know, a tense economic and political situation has been created. The Polish people's enemies are resorting to any provocation to turn the country from the path of socialist development and tear it away from the socialist community. In its actions, directed against People's Poland just as against other free states, reaction is gambling on young people and their inexperience and immaturity. It is thus required of you, young friends, to be specially watchful, constantly vigilant and ever ready to rebuff enemy intrigues. You can and must promote in every way the further consolidation of the peoples of the socialist countries and of all progressive states. The way of the world and human society now and in the future depends greatly on you. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)."

The speech continues with an assessment of Azerbaijan's achievements and the Komsomol's role in Soviet life.

U.S. 'PROVOCATIVE ACTIONS, INSINUATIONS' ASSAILED

LD102018 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Commentary by Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] The Western mass media have spread yet another fabrication. They allege an incursion by Afghan troops into Pakistani territory in Baluchistan Province. The news media in Washington allege five such incidents and are raising a hue and cry about a military threat to Pakistan. An American State Department official has gone as far as to claim that in the final analysis it is the Soviet Union that is responsible for the military threat to the security of Pakistan.

Hypocritical utterances in Washington about some mythical sallies and the nonexistent military threat to Pakistan are obviously a provocation. The Afghan news agency BAKHTAR has refuted these lies, which are being spread at a time when the Afghan Government (?expressed) a constructive answer to its new peaceful initiatives, initiatives aimed at normalizing relations with neighboring countries and attaining a political settlement of the situation over Afghanistan.

Washington's provocative actions indicate that it is looking for an excuse to prevent a peaceful solution of the problems of the region and to continue its undeclared war against the Afghan people. The American administration is trying to ascribe to the Soviet Union and Afghanistan actions it itself and its allies resort to. It is Washington that encourages Israel's aggression against Arab countries and connives with it, Washington that has (?blessed) Tel Aviv to make raids against Lebanon and Palestinian refugees and (?sanctioned) the piratic Israeli air raid on the Iraqi nuclear research center.

It is with Washington's open support that South African racists make systematic incursions into independent neighboring countries and at the moment continue their aggression against Angola, holding part of its territory, causing destruction and killing.

American leaders make no secret of the fact that, along with Beijing and other reactionary regimes, the United States supplies with arms and money bands of hirelings and Afghan counterrevolutionaries that make raids into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. This is also borne out by the testimony of hirelings captured by the Afghan authorities and by documents and arms of American, Chinese and Egyptian make taken from them.

The malicious anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan insinuations by representatives of the United States administration are not new. Washington makes them every time it has to justify its own military presence in some or other region or provoke a conflict between countries so as to provide an excuse for direct interference in other nations' affairs.

As for the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, they take a constructive, realistic stand on the question of normalizing the situation in the region. Implementation of their proposals to settle the situation over Afghanistan would not only guarantee good-neighbor relations in the region, but would also serve to stabilize the situation throughout South Asia.

SUZUKI TRIP TO 'NORTHERN TERRITORIES' SCORED

Trip 'Totally Meaningless'

OW101033 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] Our Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov files the following report on Prime Minister Suzuki's planned inspection trip to the maritime border area between Japan and the Soviet Union:

Prime Minister Suzuki is the first Japanese prime minister to decide on making this provocative trip against the Soviet Union. Of course, this move will not bring about any territorial additions to Japan, and in this respect it is needless to say that the move is totally meaningless. It is clear that this inspection trip will bring [words indistinct] the anti-Soviet campaign into a new [word indistinct].

Through this anti-Soviet campaign, Japan's ruling clique seeks to further step up Japan's militarization while fulfilling its promise to the United States. In reporting this inspection trip, Japan's mass media are predicting that it will unfailingly awaken a negative response from the Soviet Union. This was pointed out by KYODO on 8 September.

In fact, as PRAVDA has recently cautioned, only those who desire to again put Japan in danger feel the need to stir up enmity and hatred against the Soviet Union and step up a revanchist claim for Soviet territory. These plots run absolutely counter to Japan's national interest.

The Japanese Government is maneuvering to implant mistaken notions in the minds of its people by asserting that its claim for the southern part of the Kuril Islands has historical and legal grounds. However, since 1963, Japanese Government agencies have virtually given up regarding the southern part of the Kuril Islands as its territory.

In its answer to a reporter's query, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] has disclosed that the kelp collected in waters around Signalny Island has been treated as an import item. This means that Japan has treated the kelp in the same way as it has the coal from Australia and Canada and the meat from Argentina. An import quota has been allotted for kelp as for coal and meat. That is, MITI has already taken the thoughtful attitude of regarding the so-called northern territorial issue as being settled for the last 17 years.

The same position has been taken by Japan's customs authorities. According to a disclosure made by the Tokyo Customs House to a reporter, a 15-percent customs duty is being levied on the kelp collected in waters around Signalny Island. In other words, the customs house considers the kelp an import item.

The so-called northern territorial issue is an invention by reactionary forces in Japan for militaristic and undemocratic purposes. You have just heard correspondent Tsvetov's report from Tokyo.

'Provocative' Purposes Noted

LD091530 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1107 GMT 9 Sep 81

[By TASS political news analyst Vasily Kharkov: "Voyage With Provocative Aims"]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep (TASS)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, accompanied by cabinet members and members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party left today on a strange--to speak with restraint--voyage.

"The inspection trip," as this voyage is officially called, by the head of the Japanese Government is being undertaken with a view to inspecting the so-called "northern territories," that is, a number of islands of the southern Kurils belonging to the Soviet Union. It is not known what binoculars Mr Suzuki intends to use to look at these Soviet lands. This whole venture, which was so noisily promoted by propaganda, looks ridiculous, even provocative.

Actually, what aim other than further fanning of the deliberately created anti-Soviet campaign is being pursued through this trip? In the past, such unseemly missions by Tokyo were entrusted to other government officials or ministers; this time, the prime minister himself has decided to do it. What is involved is an escalation of chauvinistic and anti-Soviet hysteria.

Unfounded and unlawful claims on Soviet territories not only receive official support in Japan's high ruling circles but are actually inspired there.

Previously, initiators of anti-Soviet campaigns, which were blown up around the so-called "territorial problem," tried to suggest they were acting on behalf of the local population, but this campaign is openly conducted under the aegis of the government. It seeks to use this campaign to divert the attention of the public from the real needs of the people, such as those in the northern areas of Hokkaido, whom Tokyo stubbornly refuses to help overcome their numerous difficulties.

The Japanese Government cannot but realize that the trip of Prime Minister Suzuki looks like a demonstrative action, obviously unfriendly toward the Soviet Union. How can it be matched with statements about the desire for the development of a dialogue with the Soviet Union and for improvement of Japanese-Soviet relations?

Tokyo is almost trying to pretend that this trip is a "starting point" for talks with the Soviet Union. At what kind of simpleton are such assertions aimed? The Soviet Union has emphasized repeatedly that there is no "territorial question" in its relations with Japan. Any unlawful claims on "the northern territories" will always meet with a deserved rebuff from the Soviet side.

The anti-Soviet campaign artificially fanned by the ruling circles of Japan around the nonexistent "territorial problem" has yet another aim: to distract public attention from the increased militarization and the extensive involvement of Japan in U.S. global strategy. It is no accident that MAINICHI warns in connection with the prime minister's trip that it should not look like "a component part of the intensifying trend toward militarization in the ruling circles of Japan." But this is precisely the impression it gives. It is not for nothing that such an active part in the preparation and implementation of this provocative trip is being played by the Japanese Defense Agency.

CELEBRATION, COMMENT ON DPRK ANNIVERSARY

Gilashvili Attends Party

SK100741 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] On 8 September, Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, the DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, arranged a small party [soyon] to celebrate the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, a holiday of the Korean people.

The party was attended by Comrade Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other Soviet leaders and officials.

Economic Cooperation Viewed

SK101344 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Today marks the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The Soviet working people, too, together with the fraternal Korean working people, commemorate the day on a large scale. Since the first day when a (?democratic state) was founded in Korea our two countries have forged close ties in various fields of the life.

The following is a talk by Comrade (Pudoden), a responsible functionary of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations on the development of the Soviet-Korean economic cooperation on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] In the bilateral relations between our two countries, economic cooperation occupies an important position. This economic cooperation is based on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit and mutual support. This cooperation allowed various tasks arising in (?socialist construction) to be rapidly and effectively implemented by reasonably utilizing the material, financial and manpower resources that we have. All achievements in Soviet-Korean relations prove this.

Thanks to the technological cooperation of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the DPRK has been able to deepen the firm (?foundation) of September. We can proudly say that with Soviet aid 160 industrial enterprises have been rehabilitated or newly built in People's Korea. Among these enterprises are the Pyongyang thermal power plant, Pukchang thermal power plant, Pyongyang textile plant and Unggi [word indistinct] plant.

Economic cooperation between the two countries is still developing. For instance, in the period 1981-85 the Soviet Union will supply facilities needed for the expansion of the Pukchang thermal power plant, Kimchaek iron works and Anju coal mine. The fact alone that [words indistinct] produced in [word indistinct] republic are now produced in the power plants built with Soviet technical cooperation vividly proves [word indistinct] (?result) of Soviet-Korean cooperation.

More than 3,000 Soviet technicians have been to the DPRK to help the Korean friends in building major national economic projects, in operating plant facilities and in training national cadres. The DPRK Government has highly appreciated the contribution of the Soviet technicians to socialist construction in Korea and awarded the [word indistinct] and medals of the republic to 856 of the 3,000 Soviet technicians.

With the grant of Soviet technical aid to the concerned DPRK organs, the republic was able to produce in large quantities tractors, cargo trucks, large ships, [words indistinct] and many other products of various types. Along with this, outstanding Soviet scholars and experts [words indistinct].

In the economic cooperation between our two countries [words indistinct] had an important significance. In order to meet the demands of the DPRK's rapidly developing national economy the Soviet Union provides modern technology and facilities, petroleum, petroleum products, [words indistinct], non-ferrous metallurgical processed products, [words indistinct] and other products. Today about [words indistinct] of the total DPRK (?trade volume) is with the Soviet Union. The DPRK also exports rolled steel, cement and [words indistinct] to the Soviet Union.

Extending congratulations to the Korean working people on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the Soviet people are firmly convinced that the effective economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea will be strengthened and expanded in the future, too, in the interests of not only our two countries but also the entire socialist camp. [end recording]

PRAVDA DESCRIBES IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN DRA

PM091614 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 81 p 5

[Leonid Mironov "Commentator's Column": "The Righteous Cause Will Triumph"]

[Text] Kabul--Numerous meetings and rallies are currently being held in Afghanistan. There representatives of diverse sections of the population declare their support for the recently created National Fatherland Front. The Afghan people are demonstrating that the cause of the April revolution, which opened up the path of progress before the country, is their vital concern.

The changes now taking place in the DRA are apparent in all spheres--political, economic, social, cultural. The local organs of people's power have strengthened in recent months. The PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee and the DRA Government have elaborated and implemented a whole series of measures to ensure further growth in the production of agricultural produce, increase the income of workers and peasants and ease their situation.

Workers' wages have increased considerably. The state has begun building well-appointed housing for them. Peasant farms, cooperatives and state farms have been assisted with credits, supplies of seed and chemical fertilizers and implements. The retail prices of fertilizers and implements have been reduced, while the purchase prices for certain types of agricultural products have been raised. That state has managed not only to maintain stable prices for goods in everyday demand but partially to reduce them. The main industrial enterprises, particularly those in the state sector, are working successfully.

The new, Democratic Afghanistan is being shaped under difficult conditions. However, the choice made by the Afghan people is not to the liking of imperialism and its Beijing accomplices, who are organizing the banditlike intrigues of the Afghan counterrevolution. It is trying to disorganize the economy and sabotage progressive measures. The incessant intervention from outside and the criminal incursions across the border by counterrevolutionary gangs in a number of provinces have resulted in damage to industry, agriculture and transportation.

Imperialism has recently been trying to step up pressure on Afghanistan still more. A new example of this is the announcement of a boycott of Afghanistan's Ariana Airline and the ban on its planes landing at airports in a number of Western countries. However, the Afghan people indignantly reject such unworthy attempts.

The Afghan people's growing allegiance to the new system and the assistance which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are giving the DRA are wrecking the plans of reaction and of foreign counterrevolutionary centers. The situation in the country is gradually being stabilized. The Afghan people are boldly advancing along the path of building a new life.

MATERIAL ON VISIT OF SRV PARTY LEADER LE DUAN

Brezhnev Speech 7 Sep

OW081907 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Today Soviet papers carry a report on a banquet given by the CPSU Central Committee at the Kremlin in honor of Comrade Le Duan.

Joining Comrade Le Duan at the banquet were Comrade To Huu, member of the VCP [Vietnam Communist Party] Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and other Vietnamese comrades; on the Soviet side were Comrades Brezhnev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Demichev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Arkhipov, Soviet ministers, representatives of Soviet state committees and many other Soviet officials.

Brezhnev made a speech to welcome Comrade Le Duan. He said:

Esteemed Comrade Le Duan, dear comrades:

It can be said that today we have a Vietnam Day. From the morning we have devoted several hours to talks. And now we are talking with the Vietnamese friends once again, in a non-official atmosphere--at a luncheon table.

In the first place I should like to express my satisfaction over the results of the talks. They have confirmed that our notions of the tasks of the present day and the views on the future do not diverge. They are identical.

The talks do not contain any secrets. We dealt with the long-term issues of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. In the coming years, it will be broadened in all fields. The Soviet Union's assistance to socialist construction in Vietnam will increase. We shall help our Vietnamese friends to better and fuller use their own rich resources.

It is natural that in the present troubled times we had to give due attention to international problems.

The talks with Comrade Le Duan, like the recent meetings in the Crimea, clearly indicate that our common article of faith in foreign policy is peace, peace for all, a peace which is reliable, just and inviolable.

To achieve such a peace, what is needed is not so much fine words as real deeds, a practical readiness to take into account the rights and interests of other states. And, of course, what is called for is the ability to patiently look for solutions to contentious issues at the negotiating table. To talk about "restraint and reciprocity" and at the same time to pursue a provocative policy of challenge, including in the field of armaments--is to increase mistrust and to chip away at the foundations of peace.

To set oneself the aim of becoming stronger than all others, to lay a claim to world leadership--all this has already taken place in recent history, and the outcome of such attempts is well known.

As regards the Soviet Union, we have never sought and we are not seeking military superiority. We do not go and do not intend to go further than the concern for a reliable protection of the security of our country and the security of our allies. The Soviet Union constantly calls for giving up the development of new, even more formidable types of weapons.

But I shall say with all the responsibility: We shall not remain indifferent to the appearance of such weapons in the arsenals of the United States and other NATO members. If this happens the Soviet Armed Forces will be in the possession of a proper counterbalance to such a weapon.

Comrade Brezhnev continued: The 26th congress of our party has put forward a broad program of peace for the eighties. The Soviet proposals were addressed to all countries. They are designed to serve to improve the situation in all regions of the globe.

This is applicable in full measure to Asia. More than any other place, Asia has an acute need for peace. The national per capita income in many Asian states is at the lowest level. Moreover, in Asia new conflicts are being added to the old, still unextinguished ones. Evil winds sweep over Southeast Asia. The forces of imperialism and hegemonism fear an Asia in tranquillity.

It is tragic that the leaders of Asia's biggest state--China--are wasting the forces of their country for such an unseemly cause as worsening the international climate. They strive to make the Asian countries quarrel with each other. to generate hostility to the Soviet Union, to Vietnam, to the world of socialism. I repeat that it is tragic--above all for the Chinese people.

Contrary to Beijing's stand, many Asian states favor lasting, good-neighborly relations. Nor are they doing Washington's bidding. They wish to live an independent life. Such a position can only cause respect. Only the Asian peoples, desirous of peace and freedom, can be the masters of Asia. They have every right to reject any outside interference in their affairs, in the sphere of their vital interests.

We welcome the growth of the international influence of India, of countries of Indochina, of other Asian states, their active participation in world politics. We welcome the desire of Vietnam together with Laos and Kampuchea to transform all of Southeast Asia into an area of peace and stability.

In international politics, as in other affairs, the communists take class positions. They express the interests of the working people, the interests of peoples. That is why they are actively working for detente, disarmament and peaceful cooperation among all states.

We propose a toast to the outstanding leader of the Vietnamese communists, internationalist-Leninist Comrade Le Duan; to the fraternal Vietnamese people, whose noble spirit and selflessness will certainly be recognized around the world; to a strong Soviet-Vietnamese friendship; to peace on earth.

Le Duan Speech 7 Sep

OW091305 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Le Duan made a reply speech. The following is his speech, which was translated into Russian. Comrade Le Duan said:

Esteemed Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, dear comrades:

The Communist Party of Vietnam and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have consistently promoted fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Solidarity with the Soviet Union is a factor of primary importance for firmly ensuring the national construction and defense of the Vietnamese people. This has long been substantiated by numerous practical deeds and deeply embedded in the sentiments of our people.

Over the past years, particularly since the signing of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation, the fraternal solidarity between our two parties and states has become ever firmer, and their all-sided relations have been developed to a glorious stage. The fine results of the talks this time will certainly open new and great possibilities for all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, strongly encouraging our entire party and people to strive for further achivements in honor of the coming fifth party congress and to carry out the important resolutions to be adopted at the congress.

On behalf of the Communist Party, government and people of Vietnam, we once again express our sincere, profound gratitute to the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the great Soviet people and to esteemed Comrade Leonid Brezhnev for the noble sentiments and great assistance they unswervingly reserved for Vietnam.

In the context of the present turbulent, complicated international situation, identity of views and coordination of actions among communist parties and states in the socialist community in the interest of peace and socialism have become more necessary than ever. Our talks were held in accordance with these demands.

No matter how frenziedly it may act, U.S.-led imperialism, colluding with the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles, cannot reverse the situation. The law of history is inexorable: The three revolutionary currents of our time will continue to advance and succeed; the trend towards peace and detente is irreversible.

The peace program for the eighties put forth by Comrade Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and the appeal of the Supreme Soviet, which have enjoyed world-wide sympathy and support, are extremely important contributions to promoting these trends.

The SRV together with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea is consistently striving for a stable and just peace in Asia, particularly for a lasting and equitable peace in Southeast Asia. For this purpose, our people desire to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the great Indian people and other peoples in Asia.

The SRV is prepared to normalize its relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of peaceful coexistence and respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the settlement of disputes through negotiations. At present, the situation continues to deteriorate, for which the Chinese side is held fully responsible.

Issues in Southeast Asia must be solved by the peoples in the region through direct dialogues between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries without outside imposition and interference, free from the perfidious schemes of Washington and Beijing to create tension and confrontation between countries in the region.

Dear comrades, as has been demonstrated by the whole course of contemporary history since the October Revolution, the development of human history has been closely linked to, and will continue to be closely linked to--and cannot be separated from--the growth of the Soviet Union, a solid bulwark for peace, a reliable prop for the world revolution.

With such a consciousness, we wish the Soviet people success in implementating the great tasks set forth by the 26th CPSU Concress and further success in communist construction and in their struggle for world peace, for the freedom and progress of nations.

We propose a toast to the ever greater consolidation and development of the great friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties and peoples; to the health of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, eminent leader of the CPSU and Soviet state, outstanding activist in the world communist and workers movements, and great friend of the Vietnamese people; to the health of the Soviet party and state leaders; to the health of all the comrades present at this banquet.

Comparison of Dinner Report

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 September carries on page 2 a TASS report under the headline "In a Warm, Fraternal Atmosphere" on the 7 September Kremlin dinner for Vietnam Communist Party General Secretary Le Duan, which adds "V.I.Dolgikh" to the list of those present provided by Moscow Domestic Service and published in the 8 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page 2, under the headline "Officials at Dinner."

Correction, Comparison on Talk

The following correction should be made to the item subheaded "Conversation With Brezhnev" published in the 8 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E 1:

Last paragraph, line one, should read: It is planned to build jointly 40 projects of great economic importance....

Comparison of this version with a TASS report entitled "Meeting of Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Le Duan," front-paged by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 September, reveals the following variations:

Page E 2, first paragraph, line two, reads: ...Le Duan Expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU....

Same page, paragraph three, from line three reads: Their security is jeopardized by constant military action by Beijing, supported by the American administration. China and the USA are trying to organize a political and economic boycott of the countries of Indochina, and with these aims in view are putting crude pressure on the ASEAN countries.

Sixth paragraph, line three reads: ...from responsible political circles....

Comparison on Send-Off

Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam at 1000 GMT on 10 September carries a report on the departure of Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP [Vietnam Communist Party] Central Committee, that has been compared with the TASS English version published in the 10 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E 1, subheaded "Departure 9 Sep." The last paragraph differs as follows:

Also seeing Comrade Le Duan off were CPSU Central Committee members Arkhipov, Zamyatin, Lapin, Pavlov, Rakhmanin,; Party Control Committee member Losev; USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin; USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations First Deputy Chairman Morozov; USSR Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation Vasin; Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam Chaplin; and other officials. Also present was Vietnamese Ambassador to the USSR Nguyen Huu Mai.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES SUHARTO ON NATIONAL DAY

PM090918 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a congratulatory cable to President Suharto of the Republic of Indonesia in conjunction iwth the Indonesian national day to mark the 36th anniversary of its independence. Brezhnev extended his congratulations and best wishes to President Suharto and the friendly Indonesian people. The cable says: We hope that the good relations and cooperation between our two countries will further develop for the sake of the benefit of the Soviet and Indonesian peoples, easing of tension, peace and international security.

Inhis return cable President Suharto, in the name of the Indonesian Government and people and on his own behalf, sincerely thanked Leonid Brezhnev for the congratulations and extended his best wishes to the Soviet leader.

SOLIDARITY CONGRESS, 'APPEAL' TO WORKERS SCORED

'Anti-Soviet Orgy' Hit

LD101648 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 10 Sep 81

["Gdansk Congress--Antisocialist Assemblage"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Sep, TASS--The first stage of work of the Solidarity's congress, which that orgnization's extremist circles have turned into an anti-socialist and anti-Soviet orgy, is drawing to an end. The speeches and documents passed by the congress leave no doubt about the real aims of the sponsors and inspirers of the Gdansk assemblage. The congress has, as a matter of fact, outgrown into open struggle against the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) and the Government of the Polish People's Republic. It has been declared that in the course of this struggle for power in the country Solidarity intends to use all available means.

The so-called "appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe", which contains a call for struggle against the socialist system, is openly provocative and impudent towards the socialist countries. The chiefs of Solidarity, all those to whom the framework and scale of the struggle against socialism on the Polish soil already seem narrow, have launched that action of interference in the affairs of other peoples. The low-grade politicians striving to be of service to the imperialist subversive centres are out to influence the socialist structures of the countries neighbouring on Poland. It seems to them, in common with their Western bosses, that it is possible to use trade union channels in order to prejudice the progress of socialism in the countries--allies of the Polish People's Republic.

But on whose behalf has this appeal been adopted? It is known that the anti-socialist assemblage in Gdansk, which is described as a "trade union" congress, has, as a matter of fact, been a meeting of officials on the staff of Solidarity, representatives of counter-revolutionary antisocialist groupings KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], the so-called "Confederation of Independent Poland". A whole conglomeration of counter-revolutionaries of every ilk, including agents of imperialist secret services, and who hate socialism and the people's power in Poland, are leading things to undermining the fundamentals of the Polish socialist state, violation of the inter-national alliances of the Polish People's Republic and restoration, in the long run, of the bourgeois system in Poland. It is precisely on their insistance that the base "appeal" has been adopted.

These are futile attempts but they expose the real face of the Solidarity's extremist leaders and the circles in Poland and outside it, which are responsible for the crisis and anarchy in the country and are now whipping them up in every way possible.

The working class of the Soviet Union and Poland are linked by the bonds of fraternity, common interests, common socialist aims, and no attempts by reactionaries, who are putting on the robes of "friends of the people", can break them.

Another thing is noteworthy, the measures of the Polish United Workers' Party and the government to normalise the situation in the country came under strong attacks at the congress. These gentlemen put the question this way: Either the authorities accept the Solidarity's demands, or there will be confrontation. The point at issue are not demands of secondary importance. Solidarity is out to eliminate socialist ownership in the country and create conditions for the restoration of the private ownership system of the economy.

Attacks have b en launched at the congress against the constitutional principles of the Polish people's state and even a proposal on non-recognition of the PUWP's leading role in society has been officially put to the vote. Thus an attempt is made to do away with the revolutionary gains of the Polish people, the struggle for Poland's independence and sovereignty.

Also characteristic is the stand taken by the congress on the question of peace and disarmament. A majority of the delegates have declared against a resolution in support of the efforts of peoples for strengthening peace.

Various exhibitions and screenings of films of openly anti-socialist and anti-Soviet contents were sponsored at the Gdansk assemblage. Commenting on the so-called "cultural programme" of the congress, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI rightly stressed that it has outgrown into a "real anti-socialist Sabbath." Leaflets, posters and other publications slandering not only the Polish authorities and libelling not only Polish communists and patriots, but calumniating the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community are spread in large numbers at the congress.

The congress of Solidarity in Gdansk is, as its participants declared, a review of the forces, which are getting ready for a struggle for power.

These gentlemen have gone so far that they fail to see the mounting wave of indignation with their provocative adventurist actions, which aggravate the complicated as it is situation in Poland.

PZPR, Government Statement

LD111250 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep, TASS--The Warsaw committee of the Polish United Workers' Party issued a statement in connection with the congress of Solidarity. The statement says: "The public expected the congress to work out an action programme aimed at the trade union's constructive participation in the stabilisation of the economic, social and political life of the country. This was hoped also by our party which outlined profound social, economic and political reforms at its extraordinary ninth congress. But the congress of Solidarity evoked concern and protest. It is not the essence of the programme of a trade union but political demands that set the trend of the debates in Gdansk.

The congress confirmed that the trade union association Solidarity is developing contrary to the agreements and the regulations as a social and political movement that sets as its aim counter-revolutionary changes of the social and political system in Poland. This is shown also by the aggravation of the attacks on the party, on the government, on the political and legal order existing in the country. The strategy adopted by the leaders of the trade union is not a dialogue and constructive talk but the confrontation with power.

The delegates of the congress adopted the so-called "address" to the peoples of socialist countries. It attests to political irresponsibility, to a course of the leaders of Solidarity that runs counter to the real interests of the people.

We shall be opposing this course with all our might. The policy that is backed by anarchy and counterrevolution should be discarded in the name of the socialist future of our motherland.

We have enough strength to oppose the wave of hatred and irresponsible actions directed against the vital interests of the people. We are enlisting these forces to the struggle for the defence of socialist Poland.

X X X

A statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Polish People's Republic was issued. It stresses that the so-called "appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe" is an ostentatious interference in the internal affairs of other socialist states, violates the fundamental principles of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic, Poland's state interests, is detrimental to millions of Poles whose destiny is connected with the international situation and interests of Poland.

Soviet Workers' Letter

LD111212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Sep 81

["Text" of 11 September letter by workers collective of Moscow Likhachev motor vehicle works [ZIL] to Polish workers]

[Text] Dear comrades, we, like all Soviet people, have been closely following the events in fraternal Poland. If, at the beginning, the forces which are enflaming anarchy and chaos in your country covered themselves with talk of the need to "amend," and to "renew" socialism, now we see that they have thrown off all disguises, and are directly inviting counterrevolution. All their actions are united by one aim: undermining the foundations of socialism in the Polish People's Rebpublic.

Therefore, we are alarmed for the fate of Poland, and this alarm has been intensified still further in connection with the NSZZ Solidarity congress. It is bitter to admit that this congress is following a course of attacking the results of the heroic struggle of the Polish working class, which, with the help of the peoples of fraternal countries, renewed its homeland from the ruins and ashes, and raised it to a new, free life.

Only the enemies of the working class could sink so low as to slander the allies and friends of People's Poland. The decisions of the Gdansk congress do not even contain a hint of a desire to build socialism in Poland. On the contrary: They are imbued with a malicious joy concerning the fact that in a year the crisis has reached nationwide proportions and they are filled with threats that it will soon become even worse. The gentlemen who are ruling Solidarity are channeling things in this direction.

We were especially upset by the so-called "appeal to the people of Eastern Europe" adopted at the congress. We familiarized ourselves with it, and we see that there is nothing in it except malice against socialism. And it is from such a position that they are trying to tell us Soviet workers how to live. The authors of the appeal call on us to renounce ourselves, the results of our labor, our struggle, to betray the millions of those who fell in the battles against imperialism, to betray our communist future.

Such provocations have always aroused anger and protests from Soviet people. No other feelings can be expected from those who have raised their arms against the country and the heroic people to whom Poland and the leaders of Solidarity themselves, unless of course they are foreigners on Polish soil, owe their existence.

It is surprising how the Polish worker, our class brother, allows the enemies of socialism, his class enemies, to cover themselves with the words "trade unions," "working People," "the interests of the people." How has it happened that shameless adventurists and provocateurs have found their way into the workers' environment and act in the name of the workers because these people are pushing Poland toward the capitalist road and want to tie the worker to the yoke of exploitation.

One more thing also must be mentioned. Everything that has been created in the Soviet Union, in People's Poland and other fraternal countries is the result of the intense, creative labor of our peoples. Labor, and only labor has been and will forever be the basis of all our successes, the foundation of our security. The demagogues who hinder people from working, spread discord and mistrust in people's power are first and foremost robbing simple people, workers, peasants and honest intellectuals.

Ask yourselves, has your income increased? Is your table more abundantly supplied? Has your house been warmer in the past year as a result of the concern which Solidarity has allegedly shown?

We ZIL workers want to believe that the workers, and working Poland, will find the strength, courage and will to defend the gains of socialism and to stop the class enemy. In this you can always count on the solidarity and support of the Soviet people.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV MESSAGE ON CZECH MINE DEATHS

LD042111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov have sent a telegram to Comrades Husak and Strougal, the Czechoslovak leaders, which says:

It was with a sense of profound sorrow that the Soviet people learned of the explosion at the Pluto-2 mine near the town of Most, which caused loss of life. We express to you our profound sympathy in connection with this tragic incident, and ask you to convey our sincere condolences to the families and relatives of those who were killed.

BULGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

PM100851 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed report under general headline: "Friendly Meetings"]

[Text] A Bulgarian trade union delegation headed by P. Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, stopped over in Moscow on 1 September. The delegation had a meeting with AUCCTU deputy chairman V.I. Prokhorov, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere. During the talk the sides exchanged information on topical questions of the two countries' trade unions' activity and the international trade union movement.

Taking part in the meeting were Ye. D. Komissarov, deputy chief of the AUCCTU Division for Relations With Trade Unions in Socialist Countries, and M. Marinov, Bulgarian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

IZVESTIYA ON ANNIVERSARY OF WEST BERLIN AGREEMENT

PM101450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by B. Lysenko: "Unlawful Claims"]

[Text] Ten years ago, on 3 September 1971, representatives of the USSR, the United States, Britain and France put their signatures to the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin. Since then, sufficient political capital has been accumulated to make an objective assessment of this agreement. It may be said today that in combination with other agreements on West Berlin the Quadripartite Agreement has made it possible to remove tension both in the city and around it. It has become an element of stability in Europe based on a recognition of the territorial and political realities prevailing here.

Throughout these years, transit communications have operated uninterruptedly between West Berlin and the FRG. While in 1971 some 7.6 million transit passengers traveled into and out of the city via GDR communications facilities, in 1980 the figure was 20.5 million passengers. West Berlin's trade, scientific, cultural, sports and tourist links have increased markedly not only with the capitalist states, but also with the socialist community countries. For instance, in 1972 trade turnover between the USSR and West Berlin totaled R25.7 million. In 1975 it reached R96.9 million, and last year was in excess of R300 million.

However, opportunities for expanding West Berlin's contacts with the socialist states are not being fully explored. The blame here rests with the position of the West Berlin Senat and the FRG authorities. They are artificially holding back the development of the city's direct links with the world.

This situation is not fortuitous. The FRG covertly and indeed sometimes overtly views West Berlin as West German soil. FRG federal and land authorities, with the connivance of the three Western powers, frequently violate the four-power agreement's linchpin clause to the effect that West Berlin does not belong to the FRG and is not subject to its authority.

Sessions of organs of the Bundestag and Bundesrat, which have nothing to do with questions of maintaining relations between the FRG and West Berlin, are convened in the city. Despite the Quadripartite Agreement, West Berlin representatives continue to be included in FRG political delegations and are sometimes even appointed as their leaders.

The Bonn government is not abandoning its attempts to draw West Berlin, as an FRG tributary, into the processes of West Europe's state and political integration. The election of three deputies to the European Parliament who were part of the FRG quota took place in the city 2 years ago.

All these violations of the Quadripartite Agreement are repeated from one year to the next, and they do not help to normalize the situation in and around the city but undermine the progress already achieved.

This year a new Senat (government) was created in West Berlin after a political scandal had erupted. The fact that the local Christian Democratic Union, which has come to power, launched its activity with a flagrant violation of the Quadripartite Agreement cannot fail to generate puzzlement at the very least. In violation of existing provisions it "imported" politicians from the FRG to West Berlin. Thus, 6 of the new Senat's 12 members were hastily brought in from the banks of the Rhine. Moreover, one of them--N. Bleum, Senat member for federation affairs--retains his post as deputy chairman of the FRG's Christian Democratic Union, which is a direct violation of the Quadripartite Agreement banning FRG politicians from performing their official functions in West Berlin.

Other examples of violations of the Quadripartite Agreement could be cited, but it is perfectly obvious as it is that a calm atmosphere surrounding West Berlin and normal conditions for the city's life depend on how the West, primarily the FRG, treats the implementation of the agreement. The past decade has shown that the fewer violations of the Quadripartite Agreement, the calmer the atmosphere in West Berlin and around it will be.

SWEDISH CP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO USSR

PM041148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Guests From Sweden"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee a delegation of the Swedish Left Party--Communist Party workers and activists headed by party board member L. (Bayer)--visited the Soviet Union 18 through 29 August.

The Swedish comrades stayed in Moscow and in the Ukraine, visited industrial enterprises, a kolkhoz, educational establishments and social institutions and familiarized themselves with the work of party and trade union organizations and the Soviet people's working and living conditions.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, the Kiyevskiy Ukrainian Obkom and the AUCCTU. The delegation members made a high assessment of the Soviet people's achievements in the economic, social and cultural spheres. They expressed their solidarity with the efforts of the CPSU and all Soviet people aimed at eliminating the danger of war, ensuring peace and developing international cooperation.

DANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS RECEIVED BY RUBEN

PM041149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of Denmark's Folketing (parliament) headed by Folketing Chairman K.B. Andersen arrived in Moscow on 27 August for an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On 28 August the guests paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation was welcomed by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During the friendly conversation the mutual desire was expressed for strengthened contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Danish Folketing promoting deepened mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of the two countries and expanded Soviet-Danish cooperation. It was stressed that parliaments are called on to make a contribution to the struggle for peace in Europe and throughout the world and against the danger of another war.

The following took part in the conversation: USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy V.M. Kozhevnikov; G.G. Vysotin, chief of the International Relations Department of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and P.D. Steenberger, Danish ambassador to the USSR; and other officials.

The delegation saw the sights of the Kremlin the same day.

Meeting With Kuznetsov

PM041156 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 31 August in the Kremlin received a delegation from the Danish Folketing headed by its president, K.B. Andersen.

We view the Danish parliamentarians' visit as the Folketing's desire to strengthen good-neighborly Soviet-Danish relations, V.V. Kuznetsov remarked. The USSR attaches great significance to interparliamentary contacts since they make a substantial contribution to the deepening of mutual understanding and trust among the peoples.

Touching on international problems, V.V. Kuznetsov confirmed the unvarying nature of the Soviet Union's foreign policy course, which advocates the development of mutually advantageous cooperation with all states irrespective of their social and economic systems, and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. In this connection special attention was paid to the new peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal "To the World's Parliaments and Peoples." It was noted that the transformation of northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone would open up new opportunities for strengthening peace and security in Europe.

The traditional relations between Denmark and the Soviet Union, K.B. Andersen said, are developing successfully and we must continue to strengthen and develop them. He expressed the certainty that the Danish parliamentarians' visit to the USSR will play a positive part in further strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

The head of the delegation said that the meetings and talks in the USSR had convinced the Folketing deputies once more of the Soviet people's sincere desire for peace. Questions of peace and detente, he stressed, remain the main issues of the day, and the Danish parliamentarians are also fully determined to continue their activity for the benefit of preserving peace.

During the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, grave concern was expressed at the aggravated international situation. The urgent need to galvanize the efforts of the parliamentarians and all peace-loving forces in the struggle to preserve the process of detente in Europe and throughout the world was stressed. The great significance of the implementation of the Final Act of the All-European Conference in Helsinki and the successful completion of the Madrid meeting of the countries which took part in that conference was noted.

On the same day the guests had a talk with V.E. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom.

BRIEFS

OUTFITTING OF FINNISH SHIPS--An agreement was signed in Moscow today for the delivery of nine ships from Finland to the USSR so they may be outfitted with Soviet equipment. The agreement was signed by the general director of the Soviet Foreign Trade Corporation, Oleg Kropotov, and the director general of Wartsila Osakeyhtio, Tankmar Horn. Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev attended the signing ceremony. [Text] [Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 9 Sep 81 LD]

TERRORISM IN IRAN TIED TO BANI-SADR, U.S.

PM100950 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 3

[International observer M. Nepesov article: "Iranian Tragedy"]

[Text] The content of a recent interview with former Iranian President A. Bani-Sadr published in America's New York TIMES was like a death sentence passed on his political opponents.

"The death of five figures in Khomeyni's government, Raja'i, Bahonar, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Ardebili and Mahdavi-Kani," the ex-president told the New York TIMES Paris correspondent on 24 August 1981, "will immediately lead to the government's fall."

Only 5 days elapsed, and these grim words were echoed in downtown Tehran by the deafening roar of an explosion in the office of the country's prime minister. Iranian President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and head of government Mohammad Javad Bahonar died. Did the deposed president know of the attempt being planned when he named these Iranian leaders first?

The answer to this question was given in an Iranian Foreign Ministry statement. "We are well aware," the docuement notes, "that the imperialists and Zionists are acting as patrons for criminals like Bani-Sadr who are continuing to weave plots against Iran on the pretext of defending human rights and who thereby conceal the crimes of American imperialism and its henchmen." Political observers drew attention to the fact that Bani-Sadr's removal from the presidency and his mysterious disappearance on 15 June of this year was a kind of signal to set in motion what is apparently a plan thoroughly elaborated long ago to destabilize the country.

The first blow was struck in the evening of 28 June, when the flower of the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) was assembled at the party headquarters. Supreme Court Chairman Beheshti, then Prime Minister M.A. Raja'i, M.J. Bahonar, Iranian Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani, and other fighres on Bani-Sadr's death list were present. Ayatollah Beheshti, 4 miniters, 9 deputy ministers and 28 Majlis were among the 74 people who died.

Who placed the 30-kg charge which devastated the main IRP headquarters building? An observer for America's CBS television expressed the opinion at the time that the bomb explosion was the work of Bani-Sadr's followers. But something else also emerged. It appears that the deposed president, before the start of the Iranian revolution, had entered into close contact with U.S. CIA agent (Kasseyn-Rezerford). After the proclamation of the republic, Bani-Sadr, in various government posts, regularly reported to his patron with the Oriental-Anglo-Saxon surname on information of interest to him about the new organs of power and the country's economic situation. And he certainly did not do so selflessly. The CIA created a fictitious firm whose boss was Bani-Sadr, and regularly transferred considerable sums to its account--in dollars, of course. (Kasseyn-Rezerford's) reports to (Akhern) CIA resident in Tehran, directly stressed "Bani-Sadr's readiness to leave the doors open to cooperation with the United States, despite his public anti-American statements."

A well-known method. When it ultimately failed to work and Bani-Sadr was forced to flee Iran with the help of Col B. Mo'ezzi, a former pilot under the shah, a highly secret network of terrorist agents went into operation, beginning to organize skirmishes in Tehran and other cities and to carry out attacks and killings.

Unknown persons fired at the residence of Iranian Prosecutor General Mehdi Rabbani-Amlashi, who was unhurt. In Tabriz, raiders killed a member of the city's Revolution Committee. In Mashhad a parliamentary candidate was shot.

According to the French newspaper LE MONDE, so-called "partisans" are now being trained under the leadership of American instructors in a special camp on the other side of the border, in Pakistan. To put it simply, the CIA is training bandits for Iran like those who are sent into neighboring Afghanistan from Pakistani territory to carry out killings. Was it not these disciples of American intelligence who caused the second explosion in Tehran, as a result of which Iran's president and prime minister died? In any event, parliamentary Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani accused "U.S. agents" of organizing this monstrous deed.

Simultaneously with the terror, the slander campaign against the Iranian leadership has also been intensified. In particular, the Tel Aviv newspaper HA'ARETZ has put forward a fabrication, seized on by Western news media, to the effect that Iran is allegedly buying substantial weapons consignments from Israel. The pressure of an economic blockade has also been brought into play. Despite the fact that Iran could double oil exports to supplement its currency reserves, the international oil cartel, consisting mainly of American companies, is boycotting Iran's "black gold." This is intended to make the Iranian Government sell its oil well below the established world price of $36 a barrel.

American imperialism is still keeping an unprecedentedly powerful naval armada close to Iran's shores. U.S. ruling circles are irritated by the foreign policy course Iran is following. Foreign Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i delivered a resolute condemnation of the White House decision to commence full-scale production of neutron weapons. He pointed out that these weapons threaten the cause of preserving world peace and are a means of establishing dominance over peoples fighting for their independence. It is also known that Iran is fully on the side of SWAPO--the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and demands an end to the new South African aggression unleashed by the racist regime against sovereign Angola. Iran has declared its disagreement with the plan for creating "multinational forces" in the Near East, rightly regarding this idea as an attempt to permanently deploy an American Rapid Deployment Force there.

In Iran itself nobody has any doubt that the present wave of terror was organized on direct instructions from Washington. "American imperialism," the Tehran newspaper ETTELA'AT wrote, "is now expatiating on 'international terrorism.' But as can be seen from the example of revolutionary Iran, terrorism is among the most routine of U.S. methods." And, as the newspaper stresses, the terrorist acts prepared by American secret services are spearheaded against those figures in the republican system who relied on the people's masses in implementing their aspirations.

...There is deep mourning in Iran now. Black flags hang from all the mosques and many houses. Friends and relatives and all who knew President M.'A. Raja'i and Prime Minister M.J. Bahonar are inconsolable. However, the organizers of the new Iranian tragedy hope in vain to succeed in halting the revolutionary process and intimidating the Iranian people through terror. All who value the ideals of the struggle for freedom and independence and against imperialist diktat and coercion are on the Iranian people's side. The Soviet people's attitude to events taking place in the neighboring country was clearly formulated at the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "The revolution in Iran, which has been a major event in the international life of recent years, is of a special nature. For all its complex, contradictory nature, it is basically an anti-imperialist revolution, although internal and foreign reaction seeks to change this nature.

"The Iranian people are seeking their path to freedom and prosperity. We sincerely wish them success in this and are prepared to develop good relations with Iran on the principles of equality and, of course, reciprocity."

KHOMEYNI REPLIES TO BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV CONDOLENCE

LD102046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1725 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] A telegram arrived for Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov from the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Khomeyni. Its content is as follows:

I received your message of condolences for the tragic and horrifying death of two outstanding and dedicated public figures of our country, our much loved president and prime minister. I thank you for your attention and sympathy. I hope that these sad incidents will help the deprived peoples of the world to become more united and decisive in their struggle against colonialists for freedom and independence.

TALEQANI COMMEMORATED FOR ANTI-IMPERIALIST ROLE

GF101316 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, 2 years ago to the day--that is 10 September [as heard]--the famous Iranian religious and political figure, Ayatollah Taleqani, died. Today, not only his compatriots but all peace-loving people who hate the cruelties of imperialism justly praise the actions of this noble fighter against the usurper regime of the shah and the imperialists, who--having facilitated Mohammad Reza's return to the throne--plundered Iranian wealth with his aid and used your country as the U.S. gendarme in the Middle East.

The memory of Ayatollah Taleqani, a brave politician and statesman who held far-reaching beliefs, is alive in the hearts of his compatriots and all freedom-loving people. He spent 10 years in the dungeons of the shah's jails and was tortured and insulted. However, such tough tests strengthened the resolve of this brave fighter instead of breaking his will. Following his release from prison, he became one of the main founders of the "Movement for the Liberation of Iran," which played an important role in preparing the ground for the Iranian revolution. As a result of (?the revolution), the monarchy was overthrown and the foreign imperialists were pushed out of the country.

Ayatollah Taleqani fought strongly to ensure the unity and uniformity of the Iranian people and all anti-imperialist forces in the country. Following the revolution's victory, he tirelessly advised people to be aware and reminded them that U.S. imperialism--which was unable to help the shah's regime and stop the formation of the Islamic Republic--had changed its goal to creating dissent and unrest among various Iranian groups by destructive operations, thus forcing them to fight each other.

Ayatollah Taleqani used to say: The basis of colonialism has been divide and rule, and this still forms the basis of the policies of imperialist governments today. With farsightedness he would note: Achieving complete victory and obtaining true nationalist independence for Iran is subject to the unity of all healthy and loyal revolutionary forces of the country. When mentioning the future of the new Iran, Ayatollah Taleqani said: The future of the country depends on mobilizing everyone to defend the fruits of the revolution. It also requires the participation of the masses to change various aspects of life in Iran.

When he began serving as the first head of the Islamic Revolution Council, [as heard] he tried to base his actions in the battle against the tricks of the imperialists and his efforts to establish the main elements of the republic on the widest possible consensus. He used to say: The Iranian people must always be prepared to foil the plots of imperialism and its agents. The complete release of Iran from imperialism is subject to the formation of a progressive, strong and independent government that enjoys the support of the majority of the people.

Ayatollah Taleqani, a wise statesman, always supported the expansion of relations--based on equality and usefulness--between Iran and the Soviet Union. He said that relations between nations must be based on true mutual coexistence. He used to add: The Soviet Union acts against international imperialism and contrary to the United States, Great Britain and their allies. It is not a colonialist power.

With the passage of time, the value of the figures that death has taken away before their time, their farsightedness and [words indistinct] has become very clear. On the second anniversary of the death of Ayatollah Taleqani, we remember him especially for his decisive and unconciliatory stand in the battle against imperialism and for the liberation and independence of his country.

VISITING SYRIAN COMMUNIST QUERIED ON STRUGGLE

PM100917 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Sep 81 p 3

[E. Mokhorov interview with I. Bakri, member of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo: "In the Front Line"]

[Text] A Syrian Communist Party delegation headed by Comrade I. Bakri, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, has been visiting the Soviet Union. SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent E. Mokhorov asked him to say a few words about communists' aims and tasks in further rallying Syria's progressive national front and in the ideological struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism in the Near East.

"Our party," Comrade I. Bakri said, "is an authoritative political force. Its influence on the broad masses of working people is noticeably increasing. Wishing to prove to the people that they espouse progressive and national-patriotic views, many political organizations cooperate closely with the Communist Party nowadays.

"We are in the front line of the struggle against imperialism, and we realize that what happens in our country and in the region as a whole is of great importance to the fate of peace. In their practical work Syrian communists are making extensive use of the 26th CPSU Congress materials and other documents providing a thorough scientific analysis of the international political situation and outlining the strategic course to follow in the struggle for peace and social progress.

"Communists consistently speak from Marxist-Leninist positions and give a principled assessment of events and political situations.

"Some 5 years ago certain politicians in Syria began singing the praises of the pro-Sadat slogan 'There are no eternal friends, just as there are no eternal enemies.' They advocated a rapproachement with the United States, created certain illusions regarding the intentions of a number of that imperialist power's politicians and tried to prove that U.S. imperialism's objective nature could be changed by means of agreements and talks. In alliance with other progressive forces, the Communist Party dismissed these political illusions as totally naive and without substance."

"Time and subsequent events have shown that the Communists were right. As-Sadat's conciliatory policy has done a great deal of harm to the Arab movement. Nor has U.S. imperialism changed its aggressive and predatory ways in the meantime. It has embarked on open adventures. Events have shown that the Soviet Union has been and remains a trustworthy friend to Syria and to the other Arab peoples. This has been understood not only by supporters of our party but by onetime conciliationists.

"This trip to the Soviet Union has been very fruitful and useful. We gained a close acquaintance with the Soviet people's life and studied the CPSU's experience of party organizational work. We are, of course, operating under different conditions, but we have the same approach to organizational principles. Our comrades were interested in many questions: How are the 26th CPSU Congress decisions being studied in labor collectives? How is the party group organized, and what dealings does it have with the gorkom? How are party meetings conducted? And how in fact is the Leninist principle of democratic centralism applied from bottom to top? We gathered a lot of useful information about the selection, training and deployment of party cadres.

"This experience will be of use to our party, especially now that its authority among the masses is increasing. We will tell our comrades back home about the work done by Soviet communists."

BRIEFS

IRAN EARTHQUAKE AID--Tehran, 7 Sep, TASS--A gift of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR to the residents of the Iranian city of Kerman, hit by a strong earth-tremor, has been handed over in a ceremony held here. Speaking at the ceremony, representatives of the Iranian Red Crescent Society and other public organizations expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for assistance. The gift includes medicines, baby food, tents, blankets and other essentials. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 7 Sep 81 LD]

RPP SUPPORTS FRENCH-MEXICAN STAND ON EL SALVADOR

PY091201 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The Latin American public, as well as distinguished politicians and statesmen from several countries, has welcomed the French-Mexican declaration which officially recognizes the Salvadoran revolutionary fronts.

The Latin American peoples hope that this important step, taken by such reputable nations, will help end the bloodshed in that brother country.

Unfortunately, there are forces in Latin America that prevent this goal from being achieved. Pressured by Washington, nine countries have condemned the important French-Mexican step. It is easy to understand why Chile, Guatemala, Honduras and Paraguay are among those nine countries. The pro-Yankee dictatorships of these four countries have abolished their people's freedom. Like the Salvadoran junta, these dictatorships count on foreign support and, of course, they are ready to comply with whichever requirement might be made by their Yankee masters.

But it is surprising to see in this group, next to fascist Pinochet and to the bloody assassin Stroessner, the presence of statesmen from democratic governments or from regimes whose purpose is to democratize their countries' political life. What has led them to take such a step? Washington's diplomatic pressure? The advantage of foreign military assistance? Skillful local political reaction? Whichever the reason, their position is fully opposed to their nations' interests and to international solidarity.

The declaration of the nine reiterates the Salvadoran junta's viewpoint that the French-Mexican action stands for intervention in Salvadoran internal affairs. In light of the actual situation, this statement is absurd and cynical. El Salvador is precisely the place where Yankeeland's armed intervention can be seen. This intervention is the main reason why no end can be put to the bloodshed.

On the other hand, France and Mexico have voiced their strong opposition to any kind of intervention in Salvadoran affairs. What would elementary common sense say about this? France and Mexico are charged with contributing to the continuity of the [word indistinct] tragedy. But is Washington's support not the reason why the junta stubbornly rejects all mediation proposals aimed at furnishing a peaceful solution to the conflict? Is the French-Mexican declaration not proposing a political solution of the crisis? Have the Salvadoran revolutionary forces not also struggled to achieve this goal? These are the general facts that everybody knows. What should then be questioned? Two countries that have voiced their solidarity with the Salvadoran people have been accused of setting up a precedent which is against international right. Should we hold the truth, we could say that such a precedent had already been established in Latin America when the OAS, supporting the bloodstained Nicaraguan people and their struggle, discredited the dictator, who was another one of Yankeeland's figureheads. This action was very correct, very realistic, very sensible and wise. Is not El Salvador going through the same situation that affected Nicaragua a short time ago?

There is only one point in the declaration of the nine with which one can agree: The fate of the entire Latin American Continent may be decided in Central America. This is actually true, but it is because of this very fact that the French-Mexican acknowledgement of the Salvadoran revolutionary fronts harmonizes with the interests of all Latin American peoples and has elicited a worldwide response.

CHILEAN CP CALLS FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST PINOCHET

PY101325 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] A Chilean Communist Party manifesto to the people of Chile began circulating on 4 September, the 11th anniversary of Salvador Allende's presidential victory. The manifesto reviewed the current status of the country on the eve of the 8th anniversary of the military fascist dictatorship.

In the same manifesto the Communist Party outlined a program for all opposition forces and established objectives and positions toward each and every one of the nation's problems.

The manifesto began by stating that although it is backed by considerable power, Pinochet's regime has been deeply eroded by contradictions stemming from its economic and social policy. The Communist Party emphasized the responsibility of leftwing democratic forces for carrying out joint actions aimed at ousting the dictatorship. It stressed that Pinochet must be thrown out by the scruff of his neck, and for this maximum unity must be achieved and a strong struggle must be waged at all levels and in every possible way.

The manifesto of the Chilean Communist Party stated that the idea of rebellion is being accepted in Chile from north to south and from the slope of the Andes to the sea. We are now entering the initial phase, training ourselves for a process of great significance. We are convinced that mass struggle and unity will not be enough unless it leads to a victorious popular struggle.

The Communist Party manifesto pointed out that the enemy has been trying to befuddle the country by saying that we, the communists, have been calling for immediate popular uprising. This is not so. We are now at the first stage of a popular rebellion whose outcome is for the time being impossible to predict as far as date and results are concerned.

We are living in complicated and difficult times. On the one hand Pinochet is institutionalizing his regime and he has received strong and open support from Ronald Reagan's administration. Thus, he feels stronger. On the other hand, the opposition is not doing its duty.

The manifesto urges that personal considerations be disregarded. These considerations are hampering the unity and struggle of the people, something which is helping the regime whether we want it to or not. Our party addresses the left as a whole, both those who are members of the Popular Unity and those who do not belong to it, urging them to reach agreements for joint action.

The manifesto added: We do not ask them to change their positions, we merely propose a united struggle against the current regime, imperialism and in favor of democratic freedoms. However, there are persons who want us to change our attitude, claiming an alleged incompatibility between democracy and socialism. We cannot accept demands of this kind, just as it would be impossible for them to accept our demands to forsake their convictions.

Facts prove beyond doubt that there are no possibilities for a political opening, liberalization of the regime, or a transition toward democracy as long as Pinochet remains in power.

The manifesto of the Communist Party recalls that on 11 March, when Pinochet moved his office to La Moneda Palace, he said that a political opening is something very far in the future.

In its struggle for freedom and rights, the people's main enemies are imperialism and oligarchy. The Communist Party emphasized that it is not interested in having this ineluctable confrontation turn into a frontal clash with the armed forces, as it has happened in other countries.

In the coming days we hope to receive the full text of this manifesto and the program for action which accompanies it. We shall notify in advance the date of which we will broadcast it.

EXILED CHILEAN UNION FEDERATION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PY101452 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 7 Sep 81

[By Hernan del Canto, leader of the Chilean Socialist Party]

[Text] Good evening dear listeners. I would like to read to you the communique issued by the labor secretariat of the Chilean Socialist Party, which states:

The Chilean labor movement is now undergoing a reactivation phase and is assembling its forces for a struggle against Pinochet's regime. The nationwide list of demands, signed by the largest unions of the country representing workers employed in various economic activities, is a document which clearly outlines the legal, political, ecnomic and social status of the country--baring before our eyes the deeply class-conscious and reactionary nature of the economic model implemented by financial cliques and a small military elite--and sets forth a set of demands which are intended to fulfill the minimum requirements of Chilean workers in our times.

The national list of demands is not an invention of the National Labor Coordinating Board, in the opinion of the Socialist Party. It is a nationwide reaction to the dramatic and distressing life which most Chileans, especially the working class, must endure. This document epitomizes the democratic desires of the workers and it has been discussed and approved at hundreds of meetings held through the country. Thus, it is a task which the working masses have entrusted to the leadership of the National Labor Coordinating Board.

The dictatorship's reaction has not been to discuss or to answer the demands outlined in the list. Its first action has been to label the coordinating board as an instrument of international communism and of the Foreign Committee of the Chilean Trade Union Federation [CUTCH]. Its second step has been to repress and attempt to frighten the leaders of the coordinating board and those who support them. Thus it has sued and imprisoned them and expelled from the country those outstanding figures who supported them. Such has been the case of Jaime Castillo, Carlos Brione, Orlando Cantuarias and Alberto Jerez, a brutal measure which is repugnant to the democratic mentality of both Chileans and the international community.

The Socialist Party admits that the Foreign Committee of the CUTCH supports the struggle of the National Labor Coordinating Board as it is also true that this committee supports all those groups which oppose Pinochet's regime and defend the rights of the workers.

It is equally true that the foreign committee of the CUTCH supports the national list of demands as is also true its solidarity with the imprisoned leaders Manuel Bustos and Alamiro Guzman. No less true is that this committee seeks, at all levels of the international community, solidarity toward Chilean workers and their organizations. It is a fact that it denounces every divisionist maneuver designed at breaking down Chile's union organization.

However, the attempt at undermining the image of the just struggle and demands of the workers headed by the national labor coordinating board by claiming that the latter receives directives from abroad is nothing but a crude campaign.

The national list of demands summarizes the requirements of the Chilean workers. They are the ones who drew up this document as a result of the life which they have to endure, it epitomizes their democratic will. To claim otherwise is a crude lie which can only lead to failure.

The socialist labor leaders state that one must be fully aware that the dictatorship is preparing an onslaught on the labor movement. Its true objective is to silence every voice of support for the national list of demands, to eliminate the staunchest and most enlightened leaders, thereby preventing the popular masses, the country's majority, from making a firm stand against the regime's policy and counterrevolutionary model which they have implemented at the expense of widespread poverty and crushing repression.

The socialist labor leaders believe that the proper answer will be to strengthen and spread the workers' unity for struggle; to defeat divisive tendencies and avoid overlapping actions; to obtain more and more support for the national list of demands; to bring about labor concensus on fundamental issues, so as to be able to cope with the serious situation of the workers; and to create the conditions appropriate for organizing a single large labor confederation. This need for unity will become more and more pressing in view of the severe economic recession which the monopolies have brought about, a recession which will be felt through unemployment, less housing facilities, decline of income and lower purchasing power.

In view of all this, separatism and divisionism cannot be tolerated. We must create the appropriate conditions so that the struggle against the economic policy and for the rights of the workers can give rise to a unitarian tendency powerful enough to cope with the sinister effects which recession will have on most social strata of the country.

All Chileans in exile and the international movement of solidarity bear a great responsibility. We must paralyze the repressing offensive of the military regime and prevent the utter destruction of Chilean labor and union organizations.

It is true that this goal can be achieved basically through increased struggle and opposition inside Chile, but it is also true that our concrete support for imprisoned leaders, for the national list of demands, for the strikes underway, for the rights to petition, for union freedom and association will provide moral and practical encouragement to Chilean workers.

The socialist labor leaders believe that Chileans in exile must effectively oppose the totalitarian onslaught of the regime aginst the Chilean labor movement. We must staunchly and with solidarity develop the campaign for the freedom of imprisoned labor leaders and for allowing all labor organizations in Chile to enjoy the benefits of freedom and democracy.

We publicly propose the creation of a foreign committee for union freedom in Chile which would be made up of the most representative Chilean and foreign figures, and we ask social organizations to advocate a lasting, strong and systematic campaign for the re-establishment of union rights in Chile.

This was the communique issued by Chilean socialist labor leaders in Bucharest, presided over by CUTCH Foreign Committee Secretary General Rolando Calderon.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES THREE IVANOVO WEAVERS

LD091354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated (Valentina Nikolayevna Golobyeva), (Nina Kuzminichna Smakhchyachkina) and (Edita Mikhaylovna Sukhova), weavers at the imeni Lenina worsted combine in Ivanovo, on the successful completion of socialist pledges and the accomplishment of four personal annual tasks.

The greetings underline the fact that such high labor results represent an outstanding response to the 26th party congress decisions and also the aspiration to make a considerable personal contribution to the cause of satisfying more fully the demands of Soviet people for national consumer goods.

In their report to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the weavers of Ivanovo gave assurances that all three will each complete another personal plan by the end of the year.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW ENTERPRISE OFFICIALS

LD102152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Manual and office workers of frontranking Moscow enterprises have taken the initiative in holding a communist subbotnik on 5 December in honor of the 40th anniversary of the rout of the German fascist troops near Moscow.

On 10 September, a meeting took place of representatives of collectives of enterprises and organizations of the capital, the participants of which unanimously supported the initiative of the frontranking collectives.

The meeting was addressed by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AKTIV MEETING WITH STUDENTS

PM090920 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 30 August carries on pages 1-2 the 7,500-word text of a speech by G.A. Aliyev at a 29 August Baku meeting between the republic's party and soviet aktiv and students, teachers in higher education and young people from the republic studying in other parts of the USSR. The meeting was to mark the start of the new academic year. Aliyev surveys the educational situation in the republic, highlighting the successes of individual students, and enumerates the duties and tasks of educational establishments.

GEORGIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON WORKER SAFETY

WA101900 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Jul 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "From Safety Equipment to Equipment Safety"]

[Excerpts] A republic meeting in the Georgian CP Central Committee was devoted to questions on an improvement in work safety, safety equipment and the increased responsibility of leading workers in this sphere. Representatives of republic obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and departments and inspection authorities, republic sectorial union committee chairmen, directors, party organization secretaries and the chairmen of union committees of a number of production associations and enterprises participated.

The report was delivered by Comrade Z. A. Chkheidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The meeting was addressed by B. V. Astakhov, deputy chairman of the USSR Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision [Gosgortekhnadzor].

In accordance with collective contracts, R117 million or 72 percent more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan were spent in the 10th 5-Year Plan on improving work conditions in the republic, the meeting observed. This was positively reflected in the work of industrial enterprises. Positive changes were also discerned in the sphere of work safety, safety equipment and industrial sanitation. Measures were implemented to introduce the comprehensive automation and mechanization of production processes, replace obsolete equipment, reduce the proportion of heavy manual labor and improve the workers' and employees' sanitary-everyday conditions.

At the same time, despite a number of measures which were adopted, flagrant violations of the rules, standards and instructions pertaining to safety equipment were tolerated and the proper organization of labor is not being ensured in certain sectors of industry, particularly the mining sectors. The Gosgortekhnadzor authorities and its inspectors must strive for the introduction of the safest work methods and the provision of the enterprises, works and sections with essential instrumentation and other technical facilities. The inspectors must make fuller use of their rights and hold enterprise leaders more strictly accountable for the nonfulfillment of measures providing for workers' safety and health protection.

The meeting observed that the USSR Gosgortekhnadzor had, in conjunction with the ministries, formulated and commissioned uniform systems of ensuring safe work conditions, but that at a number of enterprises they were being introduced formally and that due measures of influence were not being adopted in respect of officials failing to fulfill their obligations stipulated by the system.

The unions must make full use of the rights accorded them with respect to supervision of the observance of labor legislation and persistently demand of the management authorities the unconditional fulfillment of measures for the further mechanization of heavy and laborious operations, the introduction of more sophisticated technology and the creation of normal sanitary conditions for the working people.

Accomplishment of the tasks of further ensuring safe work conditions demands a fundamental restructuring of the party organizations' work style and methods. An important task of party and work leaders now is to ensure the maturation and retention of skilled workers and engineering-technical personnel and the creation of suitable work conditions for them.

Everyone--from the director to the worker--is obliged to participate in departmental supervision. Moreover, departmental supervision must be effective, public, underpinned by organizational-technical measures and, what is most important, current. Unfortunately, not a single mining enterprise of the republic has such departmental control.

The meeting expressed confidence that the party, union and inspection authorities would ensure the unconditional fulfillment of party and government decisions aimed at the creation of safe work conditions in industry, particularly in the mining sector, and would emphatically remove shortcomings in this matter of great state importance as quickly as possible.

GEORGIAN PARTY SESSION STRESSES LEADERSHIP

WA101826 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jul 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report on joint session of Georgian CP Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers]

[Excerpts] The stable development of Georgia's economy in the first six months of 1981 was reflected by the report of the republic Gosplan, with which the participants in the session had been familiarized ahead of time. The mid-point of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan was marked by the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 6-month plan for the production and sale of industrial products. Factors of intensification were reflected here. Proportional increase in output thanks to labor productivity growth in the overall increase constituted 74 percent compared with the annual target of 70.2 percent. Total production increased 5.2 percent compared with the first six months of 1980. The reports delivered by N. A. Chitanava, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, and O. G. Bardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers, confirmed the generally favorable trends of the development of our economy's leading sectors. The main attention, however, was concentrated on the factors and reasons impeding even greater progress.

We Could Have Achieved More...

Pig iron and steel were smelted, coal was mined and rolled metal, mineral fertilizer, synthetic ammonia, caprolactam, metal-cutting machine tools, brick, silk and woolen cloth, cotton and woolen yarn and other products were produced in quantities less than planned. The fact that the number of products in respect of which the production plan is not being fulfilled is increasing from month to month is particularly disturbing.

The labor productivity level declined at 200 enterprises compared with the corresponding period last year.

Yes, we could have achieved more if the level of knowledge and ability of each worker had continued to grow. But about this somewhat further on.

The Countryside Is Putting Out

A brief survey of agricultural matters: The procurement of meat and the purchase of milk, eggs and other agricultural products are proceeding successfully. Although this spring's weather slowed down the spring fieldwork, the highly productive use of equipment and the mobilization of the rural workers to surmount the difficulties are producing results. A high rhythm of tea leaf harvesting in this difficult weather situation is also being maintained by tea growers. True, the very acute problem has arisen of the quality of the raw material, which is being harvested rapidly and in bad weather conditions.

The pace of the harvesting of the winter cereals and fodder crops needs to be stepped up. The pace of the procurement of hay and haylage and the production of grass meal is lagging behind that of last year.

A real battle is underway for preservation of the harvest and the vines in the republic's viticultural areas, particularly in Kakheti. The rapid spread of vine disease required the adoption of emergency measures.

'Subjective Potential'

Why is it that for several years now the trolleys have been rolling out from the Zugdidi china plant (R. Kopaleishvili, director) not elegant sets but ugly breakage?

Why does the Khashuri glass container plant (N. Vashakidze, director) have the lowest labor productivity in the sector and reduce the manufacture of products from year to year?

Why is new production capacity for the production of mineral fertilizer being assimilated so slowly and inadequately at the Rustavi chemical plant?

These questions were put to the leaders of the enterprises and rayons frontally, so to speak. The answers did not, unfortunately, satisfy those present because, while abounding in general propositions, they did not mention the leader's specific, personal responsibility for the fate of the collective and the enterprise.

One speaker suggested to the audience an essentially very correct definition: subjective potential. Indeed, potential for an improvement in matters is also rooted in workers' personal qualities and merits. The subjective, personal factor is now assuming the nature of an economic category. Profit or loss and production success or economic insolvency are frequently connected most directly with the style and way of operating of the commander of production and his manner of leadership. It is precisely in a refinement of the methods of leadership that G. Dzhikidze, director of the Tbilisi Stankostroit[illegible] production association should seek potential for an improvement in matters, and equally, like his colleague from the Rustavi chemical plant, not least in an improvement in the enterprise's psychological climate.

What Do We Take the Floor For?

The height of the platform summons the speaker to a sense of responsibility. It is good when he rises to it, clearly aware of why he is taking the floor.

The discussion took an unexpected turn after several speeches revealed a certain unpleasant tendency.

For example, a speaker would mount the platform, give thanks for the harsh, but justified criticism and give a firm promise to remove, rectify, liquidate, achieve, overcome, strive for.... But insofar as none of this was for the first time, he elicited no trust.

Another instance: A speaker mounts the platform, mouths many words and essentially says nothing.

A third: He mounts the platform and demonstrates total ignorance or absolute lack of preparation.

Or further: He deliberately remains silent about the consequences of his incompetence, persistently stressing here "certain successes."

The speech of V. Mandzhgaladze, first deputy minister of construction of the republic, was upbeat in tone, creating an impression that everything was fine. But when he was asked how the ministry collective had reacted to the exposure of the criminal acts of former Deputy Minister Ya. Zautashvili and what conclusions he had drawn for himself, the speaker was unable to give an intelligible answer.

Dzh. Sikharulidze, first deputy minister of rural construction, was more self-critical, but not so much as to leave no room for criticism of others. Thus speaking of the failure to hand over more than two dozen important projects on schedule, he shifted the blame to the suppliers of the construction materials. When, however, he was asked to name these projects, he could recall only one or two. Hereupon the session received an authoritative report: The ministry had been supplied fully and on time with construction materials for all these projects.

Nor were the particpants in the session of the Georgian CP Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers satisfied by the speeches of raykom First Secretaries L. Datashvili (Khashurskiy Rayon), I. Merlani (Tianetskiy Rayon) and G. Patiashvili (Aspindzskiy Rayon). Although their speeches contained correct propositions, they were too general and unspecific to contribute to the success of the matter.

The participants in the session unequivocally opposed the manipulation of general phrases and absolute, indisputable truths. They correctly discerned in this a formal approach to a critical matter and demanded henceforward an essentially more purposeful discussion and, the roots of the shortcomings being revealed, that concrete measures be proposed to put an end to them. A tendency to lead "in general" and superficially, without an intensive study of important details sometimes influencing the course of matters, is manifested in smooth speeches which say nothing and in a lack of preparation for serious dialogue.

An effective style of discussion of important issues should correspond to the most efficient manner of working.

The joint session of the Georgian CP Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers expressed the firm conviction that the Georgian SSR working people would score new successes in fulfillment of the plans of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The session was addressed by Z. A. Chkheidze and G. A. Andronikashvili, secretaries of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and Z. A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.

The results of the joint session of the Georgian CP Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers were summed up by E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

GEORGIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

WA101106 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report on Georgian CP Central Committee meeting on the results of the fight against crime in the first half of 1981]

[Text] The report of G. I. Gvetadze, minister of internal affairs of the Georgian SSR and the speeches of representatives of the internal affairs and Prosecutor's Office authorities and party committee secretaries of Tbilisi, the Abkhazskaya and Adzharskaya ASSR's, the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast and cities and rayons of the republic summed up the results of work in the first half of 1981. The meeting observed that in the past 6 months the administrative authorities, like all the republic's labor collectives, had worked in the atmosphere of high political and labor activeness brought about by the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Georgian Communist Party Congresses. Paramount attention had been paid to fulfillment of the instructions and recommendations expressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the jubilee celebrations in Tbilisi devoted to the 60th anniversary of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of the republic's Communist Party.

Under the leadership of the party and soviet organizations definite work had been done on increasing the efficiency of the prevention of antisocial manifestations and stepping up the fight against crime. The number of crimes, including particularly dangerous crimes, declined in the 6 months under review compared with the previous year. The crime detection rate increased.

At the same time, the meeting observed, the results of the fight against crime and the maintenance of public order still do not fully correspond to the demands, criteria and evaluations ensuing from the decisions of the Georgian CP Central Committee Third Plenum and the speeches of E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and N. A. Shchelokov, minister of internal affairs of the USSR, at the ceremonies devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Georgian militia.

It is not everywhere that the tasks of the struggle against certain types of serious crime are being tackled with high quality and at the proper level and that decisive measures are being adopted to prevent and expose many dangerous crimes. The state of law and order in the republic's cities and rayons should be monitored on the basis of the closer and more extensive cooperation of all law enforcement authorities with the participation of other state establishments, labor collectives and public organizations. The fight against hooligan manifestations and the practice of contouring and bringing down the level of crime in the republic's cities and rayons by refusing to record it must be greatly stimulated. The number of crashes and collisions and also the number of people injured at the time of crashes has risen. The state of the fight against parasitism leaves much to be desired. A certain gulf which is taking shape between the assertiveness of the central machinery of the department of the fight against embezzlement of socialist property and the lagging of a number of peripheral authorities is causing concern.

The participants in the meeting were unanimous that all the conditions have at this time been created in the republic for the successful eradication of these and other shortcomings, intensification of the fight against crime and the reliable preservation of public order and for the further recuperation of the moral-psychological climate in the republic.

E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present, delivered a big speech at the meeting.

Much has been said recently, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze observed, about the tasks of the party, soviet and public organizations and administrative authorities of the republic in the matter of a further intensification of the fight against crime and infringements of the law. They were the subject of high-minded, businesslike discussion at the 26th Georgian CP Congress, at sessions of special work groups of the republic's party congress and at workers' meetings.

Implementing its directives and propositions, the Georgian CP Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers, leading administrative authorities and their local organizations have, following the 26th Georgian CP Congress, begun to involve themselves more concretely in questions of strengthening law and order.

A definite system of strengthening party leadership of the administrative authorities and supervision of their activity has evolved in the republic. It has proved effective and fruitful. The practice of the regular timely summation of the results of the activity of the party, soviet and administrative authorities to improve the day-to-day situation in the republic facilitates an analysis of the state of affairs and helps us find the appropriate forms and methods of the fight against crime and chart the concrete paths of stepping up this fight. All this is reflected positively in the work of the administrative authorities, which was mentioned at the recent splendid holiday devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Georgian militia.

At the same time, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze continued, certain positive changes should not be grounds for complacency. The very system of the joint summation of the results of the activity of the administrative authorities requires further development and refinement. It is necessary to find more efficient and differentiated forms of an analysis of the state of affairs for the republic as a whole and in its individual regions, cities and rayons. Obviously, the very procedure of an evaluation of the activity of the administrative authorities demands a differentiated approach. Under the existing system the authority which reveals a large number of infringements of the law, which statistical accounting reflects as an exacerbation of the day-to-day situation, is sometimes listed among those lagging behind. The evaluation system should stimulate good work. Supporting assertiveness and aggressiveness in the exposure of crimes, it is necessary to hold strictly responsible those who behind salutory figures conceal their own inactivity.

A most important aspect of work, to which the administrative authorities must pay particular attention, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze went on to emphasize, is an increase in workers' responsibility in each field of activity. It is essential to analyze comprehensively and in depth how the party and soviet authorities foster responsibility in each worker of the administrative authorities and what measures are being implemented to improve party leadership of the law enforcement authorities. We still have many shortcomings and unsolved problems here.

As an analysis of the day-to-day situation locally shows, the ispolkoms are still concerning themselves insufficiently with the administrative authorities, are working mechanically and are displaying insufficient concern to ensure that positive experience with respect to strengthening the preservation of public order becomes the property of all. Yet the preservation of public order locally leaves much to be desired. Thorough involvement in these issues and mobilizing the public for a struggle against those who disturb public order is a direct, vital concern of the local power organs.

The preservation of public order is a political, social and state matter and requires the closest attention of all our party, soviet and administrative authorities and the republic's whole community. Everyone should be responsible for the state of public order. It is essential in this respect to further increase the responsibility of the lower levels of the administrative authorities.

The practice of regular meetings and summation of the results of activity has been established recently in the work of almost all administrative authorities. It is essential locally to invite more frequently to such meetings the workers of the administrative authorities who are responsible for the state of affairs in their microsector--ordinary militia members and officers. This is a vast army. The overwhelming majority of them are honest people who are devoted to the cause and who take the state of affairs in their microsector and the republic as a whole to heart. Such practice will further raise their authority and responsibility to the population in the workers of the administrative authorities themselves and nothing but good can come of this.

Our administrative authorities have learned to analyze the general state of affairs in depth. It is now necessary to learn also to analyze the work of each employee and investigate his actions in depth and purposefully, displaying here the maximum fairness in an evaluation of his activity and exactingness toward his behavior.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze paid great attention to questions of a rise in the professional qualifications of the workers of the administrative authorities. There is no point hiding the fact, he observed, that sometimes workers of these authorities display ignorance, low skills and incompetence in concrete practice. Such facts cannot be overlooked. Each such instance is reflected directly or indirectly in the citizens' fate. Any manifestation of callousness, ignorance and incompetence and, sometimes, window-dressing must be dealt with using all the severity of Soviet laws. Whence the need to work persistently and purposefully with each worker of the administrative authorities.

The percentage of unsolved crimes in the republic is still high. This should give rise to a feeling of particular concern in everyone for unsolved crimes mean criminals walking around free who could already be preparing new crimes against the state and people. All workers of the administrative authorities must take to heart the need for a fundamental improvement in the state of affairs in this sphere of the fight against crime.

Among the most important questions on which the main attention of the law enforcement authorities should be concentrated, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze cited the problem of an increase in the promptness of investigation, the promptness of detection and the promptness of the hearing of cases. Promptness at all these stages, he emphasized, together with the mobilization of public opinion and the promptitude of notification of the population should be regarded as a most powerful means of an intensification of the entire fight against crime and infringements of the law. Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze gave as an example of such promptness the detection, investigation and hearing of the case concerning the kidnapping of a child which took place in the village of Kakabeti of Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon, which became known to the population of Georgia thanks to the promptly and adroitly organized broadcast by Georgian television.

An important place in Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze's speech was occupied by questions of stepping up the fight against negative phenomena, parasitism and the disinclination to socially useful labor. The party, soviet, union, Komsomol and administrative authorities must embark on this matter jointly, he emphasized, and hold not only the direct culprits but also the kolkhoz, sovkhoz and labor collective leaders strictly accountable for their tolerance of parasitic elements. It is necessary here to strive for great publicity and efficiency, which are sometimes lacking in our party, soviet and administrative authorities and public organizations.

Educated, highly qualified people, the majority of whom are devoted to the work they have been assigned, have joined the militia, court and Prosecutor's Office authorities. This does not, however, rule out but presupposes the need for their further work on increasing their ideological-theoretical and professional knowledge and competence. The practice of communist building shows that it is simply impossible to accomplish today's tasks with yesterday's professional baggage.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze analyzed the state of the struggle for the purity of the ranks of the administrative authorities.

Without crystal-clear honesty, he said, there can be no question even of the effectiveness of the fight against infringements of the law. Moral impurity nullifies any competence and any professional merits. Just one dishonest worker in the ranks of the administrative authorities can cast a shadow on the entire collective. Whence the need to step up in every way the struggle for the most complete cleansing of the militia, court and Prosecutor's Office authorities of unhealthy elements. The more assertive the struggle against them, the higher the authority of the collective and the purer our ranks. In this respect we are confronted with a dual goal: on the one hand displaying the maximum concern for workers of the law enforcement authorities and, on the other, making high, scrupulous demands on them.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze dwelt particularly on questions of an increase in the political vigilance of workers of the administrative authorities.

In conclusion he wished the workers of the administrative authorities big successes in their difficult but honorable work.

The meeting of workers of the party, soviet and administrative authorities, which discussed the results of the fight against crime and infringements of the law in the first half of 1981, did not adopt any decisions but the propositions, recommendations and advice expressed there should be a reference point for the party, soviet and administrative authorities.

V. M. Siradze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. R. Sadzhaya and E. A. Sekhniashvili, chiefs of Georgian CP Central Committee departments, participated in the meeting.

GEORGIAN PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS' ELECTIONS

WA031200 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 25 August publishes on page one a 600-word GRUZINFORM report on a recent Georgian Central Committee decree concerning elections to republic primary party organizations in October and November of this year. The decree "obligates obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to conduct all necessary preparatory work, and to see that each accounting-electoral meeting serves as an example of the precise and strict observance of Leninist standards and principles of party life and is carried out in an atmosphere of objectivity and principled discussion, with businesslike and concrete criticism and self-criticism." The decree emphasizes the need to improve the leadership of trade union, Komsomol and peoples' control organizations and urges communists to concenrate their electoral speeches on the republic's main concerns--fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan, increased labor productivity, efficient use of internal resources and accelerating scientific and technical progress.

PRAVDA VIEWS PROBLEMS IN KAZAKH PHOSPHORUS INDUSTRY

WA101729 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 81 p 2

[V. Stepnov report: "In the Black Mountains"]

[Text] Aktyubinsk-Dzhambul-Chimkent--"Commission new capacity for the mining of phosphorites in the Karatau basin and in Aktyubinskaya Oblast and for the production of yellow phosphorus and mineral fertilizer." (From the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990")

The culture center of the Karatau production association is adorned with a composition--a Hercules is cleaving a rock and a ripe ear of wheat is arising from it. An understandable symbol. The phosphorites of the Karatau basin have been mined for 40 years now. The fertilizer obtained from them has a good effect on the increased yield of the fields.

Phosphorites gave life to the Karatau-Dzhambul production complex. It will be further developed in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The appearance of new facilities, which will begin operation in the next few years, are clearly discernible even now. The principal facility is the Kok-Dzhon mine. Its planned capacity is almost 5 million tons of ore per year.

A picturesque spot was chosen for the mine. The new buildings look like a chain of white ships against the dark background of the neighboring mountains. It is not for nothing that they are called Karatau, which translated from Kazakh means black mountains.

A.P. Shein, general director of the Karatau production association, pointed proudly to the new mine buildings and described the development plans. He told me that among other things, capacity for the mining of ore would double in the present 5-year plan. Such are the prospects of growth. So it was all the more suprising to hear from Anatoliy Petrovich the admission that he is forbidding the enterprises to overfulfill the plan. In confirmation he showed me an order from the all-union Soyuzfosfor industrial association concerning a reduction in the already abbreviated plan for the present year.

It is not the first year, it turned out, that the picture has been thus. Only 57 percent of ore-mining capacity is being used. What is particularly disturbing is that this indicator declined continuously in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The question arises: Why, then, under these conditions build new mines and spend millions of rubles?

"The point is," A.P. Shein explained, "that in the years of operation some deposits have been worked out and we have to develop others. This cannot be done without new buildings. Moreover, production must grow with regard for the increased capacity of the treatment enterprises. This was why the construction of the Kok-Dzhon and Kok-Su mines was planned. This capacity is mentioned in the 'Basic Guidelines.' The root of the evil lies elsewhere--there are delays in the enterprises treating the ore reaching planned capacity."

Subsequent familiarization with the economic indicators of the Karatau-Dzhambul complex fully corroborated the truth of A.P. Shein's words. Use of capacity for the production of yellow phosphorus, which is the source product for obtaining mineral fertilizer, does not exceed 56 percent. Although in the 10th 5-Year Plan the production of chemical products increased compared with the 9th, the production of yellow phosphorus constitutes 48 percent of the planned level and of mineral fertilizer even less--45 percent. The increase was obtained exclusively thanks to the introduction of new capacity, that is, the sector is proceeding along the path of extensive development.

The reasons for the lagging can be seen--there is no proper preparation of the raw material, capital investments are being assigned irrationally and the construction of housing and cultural and social facilities is lagging behind urgent requirements.

Let us begin with the raw material. Here it is, the ore of fertility--yellowish, fragile and crumbles easily in the hand. It can be imagined what happens to it under the steel teeth of an excavator and in the process of numerous transfers. The so-called fines are formed. They block up the phosphorus furnaces and make the electrolysis process much more difficult. The ore must consist of firm chunks which preserve their shape well, as in metallurgy, in the form of pellets or concentrates. The phosphorus industry is only just beginning to assimilate preparation of the raw material. The recently launched Novo-Dzhambul phosphorus plant was built with a concentrator works. The same fines which previously were dumped (approximately one-third of total volume mined) are now put to work.

There is no doubt that the raw material resources have been disposed of proprietorially. But the bulk stream of the ore has nevertheless remained unprepared, while preparation is what is needed most.

"Planned capacity will not be assimilated without pellets or sinter," M.D. Atabayev, general director of the Dzhambul Khimprom production association, said. "Instead of construction of the Novo-Dzhambul plant, we ought to have set up sintering in the association and completed the modernization underway here, and we would have obtained 1.5 times more yellow phosphorus with the operating capacity than is being produced today by both enterprises."

The advantages of modernization over the construction of new capacity have long been known. But the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, which was until recently in charge of the Karatau-Dzhambul complex, took the path of creating new capacity.

It first built a phosphorus plant in Chimkent. Without having assimilated planned capacity, it put up a similar one in Dzhambul. The planners did not take the experience of the work of the first into consideration simply because there had not been time to accumulate any. A mass of complex problems, the main one of which was preparation of the raw material, came to light in the process of operation of the enterprises. One would think that they would be dealt with, that the new works were being brought to the point of good sense and that the resources invested by the state were being recouped. No, the problems remain unsolved.

Recently the enterprises of the Karatau-Dzhambul complex were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production. The transfer has as yet produced nothing and the policy remains as before. An influx of labor resources in Dzhambulskaya Oblast is not anticipated, but a second stage of the Novo-Dzhambul phosphorus plant is being built at an accelerated pace. It is planned to introduce two furnaces before the end of the year. The Khimprom association is completing the installation of an anode paste shop. Its introduction is also planned for this year.

The chemical workers are already clutching their heads: Where will we find the people, who will work in the new shops? After all, the fodder phosphate shop, which was launched a year ago, is still at a standstill. Why add inoperative capacity? The people in the association constitute 65 percent of the planned number. Work places are unfilled.

People are not being retained at the phosphorus enterprises--work conditions are harsh and the apartment, kindergarten and nursery situation is bad. The plan for commissioning housing for the chemical workers in the 10th 5-Year Plan was not fulfilled and, proceeding from the capacity of the construction organizations, even this had been compiled at a level far lower than the requirement.

Thus the main reasons holding back the development of the Karatau-Dzhambul complex--the lack of proper preparation of the raw material, the irrational assignment of capital investments, and the lag in the construction of housing and sociocultural and everyday facilities--are closely interwoven. A comprehensive approach is required here. Of course, concern for people must come first, particularly since there is no shortage of resources. Three years ago even the Karatau-Dzhambul complex was allocated funds for development of the base of the construction materials industry. It was planned to erect a large-panel house-building plant with a capacity of 115,000 square meters of living space a year, expand the house-building works and modernize the silica products plant. Realization of what was planned could have sharply improved the situation. But the facilities are just being built, the pace of the work is unhurried and completion has been put off indefinitely.

We recall L.I. Brezhnev's words from the Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress: "It is necessary to ensure strict supervision of the fact that the resources for the social development of enterprises, cities and villages be used precisely as intended, fully and within the set times." Such supervision has not been established with respect to the Kazakh SSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, which performs all industrial and civil construction in the region, and as a result the resources allocated for social needs have not been assimilated.

There was a meeting of the oblast's party-economic activists at the end of last year in Dzhambul. It discussed, together with the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the tasks for the 11th, social problems also. The communists spoke bluntly about the distortions in the formation of the complex. The Glavkarataukhimstroy, which unites the oblast's construction organizations, is working actively on industrial projects and openly ignoring housing. Thus there was a shortfall of 185,000 square meters of housing in the 5-year period, and this with an annual plan of 130,000-135,000. At the Dzhambul superphosphates plant an administrative-social block designed to house a general health clinic, a training center and a store has been under construction for 9 years now. The construction of a workers' supply department base, which would incorporate refrigerators, warehouses and hothouses, has dragged on for even longer. Its estimated cost is R3 million but this year it is planned to perform only R163,000 of work.

The speakers clearly and categorically proposed a shifting of the Glavkarataukhimstroy's resources to social projects. It has to be supposed that the proposal will be adopted in the USSR Gosplan and the Ministries of Mineral Fertilizer Production and Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises. The opinion of the people who bore the Karatau-Dzhambul complex on their shoulders has to be heeded.

The "Basic Guidelines" deal with the commissioning of capacity for the mining of phosphorites and the production of yellow phosphorus and mineral fertilizer in the Karatau basin and Aktyubinskaya Oblast. Whereas the Karatau-Dzhambul complex has taken shape, in the main, the Chilisay mine in Aktyubinskaya Oblast is only just being built. Only a small quarry and a pilot concentrating factory, at which the techniques of ore concentration are being honed and equipment for the future mining-enrichment works is being perfected, are operating here.

We have here a rational approach to the construction of an industrial giant. Pilot production will enable us to avoid mistakes in the assimilation of basic production and afford an opportunity for reaching planned capacity rapidly. That is, the new phosphorite basin is being developed with regard for past experience. I would like to believe that social problems will be solved here just as thoughtfully. The mistakes that were made must not be repeated.

UKRAINIAN MINISTRY LEADERS MEET ON CONSUMER GOODS

WA101134 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 31 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] An enlarged meeting of the board of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Local Industry with the participation of workers of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, Gosplan and Gossnab, representatives of a number of ministries and departments and the leaders of republic industrial associations and oblast local industry administrations was held on 29 July. There was a thorough examination of the state of affairs in the sector and concrete tasks were determined for an increase in the production of consumer goods, an expansion of their assortment and an improvement in their quality. The report was delivered by Minister Yu.F. Gayevskiy.

The speech of I.Z. Sokolov, member of the Politburo and second secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian CP, was devoted to a further strengthening of organizational work for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward on 9 May in conversation with leaders of the republic and the increased responsibility of personnel, particularly specialists of the sector, for the achievement of high final results.

The meeting observed that in a sector with increased technical potential and skilled workers everything possible has not yet been done for a significant increase in the production of goods in mass demand.

In tackling this task local industry enterprises are called on to develop primarily the production of consumer goods and not divert forces and resources into expanding the manufacture of bulk products not characteristic of the sector. The ministry was criticized in this connection at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee October (1980) Plenum. The situation is now improving, but in order to make good what has been neglected more decisive measures are needed for the commissioning of all available potential.

It is primarily necessary to increase the labor productivity growth rate in order to make fuller use of the capacity of operating enterprises, raise the level of mechanization, refine techniques and spend material and energy resources carefully.

It is necessary to make more extensive use of local raw material in production. There are great possibilities here and they are not being fully realized. Whereas in the Zaporozhskaya and Kirovogradskaya Oblasts' local industry administrations the proportion of such output is in excess of 20 percent, in Ivano-Frankovskaya and Lvovskaya Oblasts it constitutes only 4-6 percent. It is essential to make proprietorial use of the land assigned the ministry and considerably increase the yield thereon. These measures will make it possible to increase the manufacture of the simplest household articles, some of which are still imported from other republics.

Other potential was also dealth with. Roughly 170,000 tons of scrap metal useful for the manufacture of goods build up annually at the republic's enterprises, for example, but local industry processes only half of it. Far from everything is being done with respect to the use of other types of waste. The extensive development of popular artistic occupations has great possibilities.

An indispensable condition of success is work with the personnel: an improvement in their selection, placement and training, a strengthening of discipline and increased personal responsibility. The work style and methods of the ministry board, administrations and departments are also in need of further refinement. It is essential to increase efficiency and concrete assistance to those lagging behind. It is necessary to be more exacting toward the ministry party committee and to strive persistently for a real improvement in matters in specific areas. Organizing work and engineering thought, the meeting emphasized, should be geared to an increase in the efficacy of socialist competition and the spread of progressive experience for the unconditional fulfillment of plans in the set assortment and the socialist pledges of 1981 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

CSA REPORTS ON FODDER HARVESTING PROGRESS

LD102232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] The country's farms are continuing to lay in fodder. According to the USSR CSA, on 7 September, sown and natural grasses had been cut first time round on an area of 78 million hectares. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have laid 60.4 million tons of hay, 53.8 million tons of haylage and 6 million tons of grassmeal. Mass laying-in of silage is underway. In addition to green material from corn and sunflower, many farms are digging in straw, tops of sugar-beet, potato plants and cucurbitaceous crops. Ready-for-use silage now available for use amounts to 69 million tons, including 10.3 million tons of silage enriched with carbamide and other synthetic additives containing nitrogen. Work has begun on harvesting fodder root-crops, including sugar-beet and cucurbitaceous crops for fodder.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 10 SEP

LD110446 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Sowing of winter crops has begun in the Moldavian SSR. Mineral fertilizer dressing is being applied in combination with the sowing. Over a third of the 300,000 hectares is devoted to barley, which gives a good yield as forage grain. In Kurskaya Oblast, mass potato picking is in progress. So far 3,500 hectares have been cleared, about 20 percent of the total. The first thousands of tons of corn reached grain collection points in Checheno-Ingushkaya today. The grain is assessed as good quality. Checheno-Ingushskaya provides much corn seed for the RSFSR. Fifty thousand tons of seeds will be sent off to Orenburgskaya, Tyumenskaya, Chitinskaya and Permskaya Oblasts and to Buryatskaya. This is twice the amount laid down in the plan. The harvest in Omskaya Oblast is nearly completed. Less than 200,000 hectares remain. This should only take 2 or 3 days. (0600 GMT)

Mass picking of sugar beet started in the Kazakh SSR today. The harvest is to be taken from 80,000 hectares. (0800 GMT)

In western areas of the country there has been rain recently which hindered harvesting of potatoes, sunflowers, beets and other late crops. Everything favored the harvest in Siberia and the Kazakh SSR. The area over which harvesting, including threshing, has been completed is now 101 million hectares. Less than one-sixth of the field area remains to be harvested. In the European part of the country and the Urals grain is practically harvested and at the end of the week many Siberian oblasts will finish threshing. (1000 GMT)

Threshing of grains in the Kazakh SSR is proceeding on the 22nd million hectares. The gap between cutting and threshing has been considerably reduced. Swathes are today being laid on the 23rd million hectares of the 25 sown to grain in the spring. (1200 GMT)

Threshing of grain has been completed on 3 million hectares in Altayskiy Kray. This is 80 percent of the total grain area. Grain crops are being reaped and threshed from 100,000 hectares every day. Reception points are receiving mostly high-quality wheat. Grain has been cleared from over 1 million hectares in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. Grain crops have been reaped on half the area. Equipment is being used around the clock. (1904 GMT)

In eastern regions, cereals will be harvested from 42 million hectares, a third of the USSR's total grain area. Kuyhyshev Rayon [Kokchetavskaya Oblast] is setting a fine example, having pledged a quarter of a million tons of grain, nearly 50,000 more than the plan. (2200 GMT)

PAZHITNEV 'AGRICULTURAL REVIEW' ON HARVEST

PM101157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev "Agricultural Review": "From Field to Processing Plant"]

[Text] September marks the start of the final stage of the harvest campaign. Fieldwork is proceeding apace. Harvesting is still continuing and the sowing of winter crops and fall plowing are underway.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, grain and pulse crops have been harvested on an area of 96.9 million hectares--81 percent of the total sown area. More than nine-tenths of the harvested grain has been threshed. The center of harvest operations has shifted to Siberia and to the grain tracts of the Kazakh SSR, where grain has been harvested on between one-third and one-half of the total sown areas respectively.

Farmers are striving to fulfill their first commandment and to deliver as much produce as possible to grain procurement centers. No delays must be allowed to occur in processing grain at threshing floors and dispatching it to elevators.

Fodder procurement detachments and links are still at work on many farms. By the start of September kolkhozes and sovkhozes had laid in 59 million tons of hay, 53.1 million tons of cured hay, 5.7 million tons of grass meal and 47.2 million tons of silage. Reserves for replenishing fodder stocks are still far from exhausted. Places planning to continue fodder procurement operations right into the fall have the right approach.

The vegetable season is at its height. This year's crop of vitamin-rich produce has been a good one. It is vital that everything the land has yielded be promptly harvested and stored. The vegetable production process is operating smoothly wherever the efforts of farmers and transport and procurement workers have been pooled. But sometimes efficient collaboration between all the links in the production chain cannot be achieved. Last month the selection of vegetables on sale in Rostov na Donu and in the industrial centers of Rostovskaya Oblast was frequently meager. A spot check carried out by local press, radio and television worker-peasant correspondents and people's controllers revealed serious omissions in labor organization at plantations and in the transportation and sale of produce.

It will soon be time for the mass harvesting and processing of sugar beet. Harvesting of the crop is in full swing in Moldavia, where all sugar refineries are in operation.

Achieving good end results is now the main concern and this is determined by the joint actions of farmers and food industry workers. Party, soviet and economic organs must continue to follow up the experience of workers in Yampolskiy Rayon and strive to ensure that all joint agreements between sugar beet farms, transport workers and sugar refineries are strictly adhered to.

Within the next few days harvesting operations will take in the whole of the 3.7 million hectares sown to sugar beet. Farms in Mironovskiy and other rayons in Kiyevskaya Oblast, where industrial techniques for the cultivation of sugar beet have been introduced, are harvesting an average of 350-400 quintals of produce per hectare.

The harvesting schedule must be rigorously observed in the work done at sugar beet plantations and during the transportation, surrender and processing of the crop. Falling even slightly behind schedule results in transport standing idle and interruptions in the operation of equipment at enterprises. Produce must not be allowed to accumulate in the fields. Experts calculate that sugar beet loses 2-3 percent of its weight in the first 5 days when stored in the open. Each day stored thus means a 0.1 percent reduction in sugar content. For this reason the task is to deliver sugar beet to procurement centers no later than the day after harvesting.

Harvesting has certain special features this year. On some farms the fields are somewhat sparse and the sugar beet is undersized. Combines must be adjusted in such a way as not to lose any of the crop. It is very important to ensure that the beet tops are harvested. These are also a valuable product of sugar beet plantations enabling fodder stocks to be considerably replenished. Beet tops make good silage or can be used fresh for fodder. On a number of farms in Livenskiy Rayon, Orlovskaya Oblast, it has therefore become one of the most important components in the procurement of combined silage.

This year sugar beet growing areas have been allocated more transportation than previously, with more than 60,000 beet harvesting combines and hundreds of thousands of trucks formed into 12,000 detachments. It is possible to ensure that operations everywhere are carried out using flow and flow-transfer methods, which enable the time lag between the harvesting and dispatch of sugar beet to be reduced to a minimum.

Unfortunately, the preparation of equipment is still not completed on some farms. As of mid-August some 200 combines were inoperative on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Kirgiz SSR. Voronezhskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts and the Bashkirskaya ASSR are behind in reparing harvesting machinery, with only 75 percent of equipment operating to date. Workers at the Dnepropetrovsk combine plant and the Ternopol combine plant named for the 25th CPSU Congress production association have been failing to honor their commitments to farmers and have not repaired 1,000 units under guarantee.

Some 324 sugar refineries, many of which are already operating, have completed their preparations for the season. A key link in the harvest chain are the procurement centers, More than 800 of which are now open. In recent years there has been a tendency to reduce their numbers. This can make harvesting more difficult since the distances which produce has to be transported are increased. In the Tatarskaya and Bashkirskaya ASSR's, and in Lipetskaya Oblast, for example, some farms are 80-100 km from a procurement center. It is no coincidence that the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the oblispolkoms have been given the task of opening new centers this year, mainly near railroad stations. This question remains practically unsolved. Even the 15 temporary enterprises previously operating are closed this year. A formal attitude has been added here by workers in the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry Sugar Industry Main Administration, who plead the fact that no applications to open such centers have been received from local organizations as an excuse.

However fraught with difficulty their concern to ensure that the harvest production line operates without interruption, sugar beet growers must now look ahead to next year's harvest, in particular to making sure that they lay in sufficient seed. This work has been completed in Poltavskaya, Belgorodskaya and other oblasts. Seed harvesting is proceeding more slowly in Voronezhskaya and Khmelnitskaya Oblasts. The primary cleaning operation must be completed as soon as possible and the seed must be dispatched to seed processing plants.

Farmers now have less and less time for harvesting. Every hour and every minute must therefore be used to the full.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN SURVEYS WEEK'S HARVEST FIGURES

PM101419 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "The Harvest: Hall's Strict Accounting"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration statistics as of 31 August, grain and pulse crops (not counting corn) had been cut on 96.9 million hectares in the country. That is 81 percent of the sown area. Threshing has been carried out on 88.6 million hectares--91 percent of the amount cut. In the past week the area of land on which threshing had been performed increased by 12 million hectares.

The first days of the fall calendar are being counted off. The decisive period of this year's harvest and the creation of a reliable basis for the future harvest has come for the arable farmers. It is more important than ever to take stock of every hour of fine weather and do everything necessary to harvest in full the product which has been grown and to satisfy the state's requirements for food and raw materials.

The harvesting tempo is more rapid than in previous years but additional steps must be taken to further accelerate the harvest and grain shipments and fulfill the plans and targets for the sale of grain to the state. That is precisely how matters have been organized in Kurganskaya Oblast, where the crop has already been harvested from four-fifths of the sown areas. On individual days the increase in the amount of threshed grain is in excess of 100,000 hectares. The workers of Kargapolskiy Rayon have achieved a remarkable success, being the first to complete the harvest work. The farms are allowing no break in the urgent operations of the package of fall work. Following the threshing, the grain is shipped, the straw is gathered and the soil prepared. The Kurganskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sold the state over 200,000 tons of grain whose shipment is mounting with every passing day. Last week the Omskaya Oblast machine operators accelerated the harvest markedly. There 80 percent of the crop have been cut and the threshing of the windrows and shipment of grain to the elevators have been stepped up. The harvesting work is coming to an end on the farms of Sverdlovskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts.

In all, in the RSFSR by the beginning of September the grain and pulse crops have been cut on 58.5 million hectares--81 percent of the crop. Over 93 percent have been threshed. (In the Non-Chernozem Zone 86 percent of the grain crops have been harvested.) The task is to bring in the harvest in full in the next few days, before the weather grows colder and frosts set in, and to allow no grain spillage. Unfortunately, in a number of places the harvest has been unjustifiably delayed. One-third of the crop has still not been threshed in Novgorodskaya and Pskovskaya Oblasts. Opportunities for accelerating the harvest work are being insufficiently used by the farms of Novosibirskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts where half the crop has yet to be cut. The editorial office is receiving alarm signals stating that on some kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Central Region for various reasons crops remain unharvested on remote and "inconvenient" fields. Such instances are intolerable. The crop must be harvested from every hectare, however difficult.

The harvest is at its height on the Kazakh SSR's fields. The grain crops in the republic have been cut on 17.2 million hectares--69 percent of the sown area. Over 13 million hectares have been threshed. Success is being assisted not only by the dry weather but also by the precise organization of work in the harvesting and transportation complexes and by the progressive methods of harvesting and transporting the grain. On the S. Baymagambetov Sovkhoz, Kustanayskaya Oblast, all 70 combines have been grouped into links. Their collectives are working 20 hours a day by the shift method in accordance with a unified schedule. All this has made it possible to double the units' daily output and to minimize the harvesting periods. On the Kazakhstanets, Kharkovskiy and Krasnopresenskiy Sovkhozes the competition leders are the links of V. Simonov, N. Yashchenko, A. Malkovskiy, N. Pavlenko, and K. Nugmanov. Over 90 percent of the wheat is reaching the oblast's elevators with an increased gluten content.

The truck drivers are now on the front line of the harvest front in the Kazkah SSR. Before the bad weather comes they must ship millions of tons of grain. In Tselinogradskaya Oblast truck combine driver P. Kolos has achieved record productivity. One day he shipped 200 tons of wheat on his Kraz truck with its trailer attachment. The creation of powerful truck-trailers has enabled the Tselinogradskaya Oblast workers to increase by 50 percent the daily volume of shipments per vehicle. The republic's rural workers are directing their efforts toward the speediest completion of the harvest.

The busy time has arrived on the corn plantations. This year this valuable crop has been cultivated using industrial methods on over 2.7 million hectares. The ripe cobs must now be harvested on this land. So far the grain corn harvest has been carried out on 220,000 hectares.

The Moldavian machine operators are taking their combines out onto the fields. But in Odesskaya Oblast this work has already begun. The link of Hero of the Soviet Union A. Mardar from the Tatarbunarskoye Vosstaniye Kolkhoz and dozens of other collectives are struggling to obtain 100 quintals of grain per hectare. Unified work schedules providing for the full harvesting and safekeeping of the cobs have been compiled on the farms and at the elevators.

The groat crop harvest is continuing. A good millet crop is being harvested in several oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR. This crop still has to be threshed on considerable areas on the farms of Belgorodskaya and Voronezhskaya Oblasts. Buckwheat has been cut on 896,000 hectares. The farms of Lvovskaya, Kiyevskaya, Cherkasskaya, Chernigovskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, and Khmelnitskaya Oblasts can increase buckwheat procurements. The ricegrowers are on their marks. The collectives of the farms growing rice have every opportunity for obtaining a good harvest of this crop. Preparation for the harvest work merely has to be completed carefully.

The farms of the Ukrainian and Moldavian SSR's have embarked on selective sugar beet harvesting. In a few days the lifting of root crops en masse will start. However, the combines, top gathering machinery and loaders have not yet been made ready everywhere.

In the RSFSR flax still has to be harvested on one-fourth of the sown areas. A large quantity of flax has still not been pulled on the fields of the Northwest and Volga-Vyatka Regions.

The cotton growers are entering a crucial stage of their work--the "white gold" harvest is beginning. The first tons of raw cotton have been delivered to the procurement points in the Azerbaijan SSR's Bardinskiy Rayon. In the Uzbek SSR they have embarked on the crops' defoliation, which will make it possible to bring the cotton harvesting machines into operation more rapidly.

Sunflowers have begun to be harvested selectively in the Kuban and Crimea. In other places the optimum periods for drying the plants have arrived. It is important that there should be no delay anywere in harvesting this valuable crop and fulfilling the targets for procuring oil-bearing seeds.

It is a busy time on the vegetable plantations. In Belorussia they have begun to dig the potatoes of which there is a good crop here. The farms have set themselves the goal of harvesting the potatoes by 25 September. The harvest is only just beginning in the RSFSR's Northwest and Central Regions. The state has purchased 5.6 million tons of vegetables. That is somewhat more than last year. At the same time the potential for increasing procurements of vegetable output are so far being used insufficiently.

The foundation for the 1982 harvest is now being laid. Winter crops have been sown on 12.7 million hectares--2.6 million hectares more than by this time last year. A number of RSFSR oblasts, taking advantage of favorable conditions, have overfulfilled the sowing plan. However, in the Central and Central-Chernozem Regions, where the optimum periods are elapsing, many farms are behindhand with the sowing. Land has been plowed for winter fallow on 22.3 million hectares in the country. It is essential to accelerate the tempo of this work and to apply the maximum quantity of fertilizers to the plowed land.

Fall is making the arable farmer hurry. Every day, every hour must be given over to this year's harvest and the next one!

KUNAYEV ON KAZAKH SSR AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

PM080852 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 28 August carries on pages 1-2 a 7,000-word "abridged account" of First Secretary D.A. Kunayev's report to the 27 August Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Plenum entitled "The Republican Party Organization's Tasks in Order to Fulfill Adopted Socialist Pledges on Procurements of Grain and Other Agricultural Products in 1981."

Kunayev describes the situation in the different branches of agriculture, emphasizing rules and principles that must be observed and measures that must be implemented to ensure a successful season's work. He gives no specific data on the grain crop.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES AKTYUBINSKAYA OBLAST AKTIV

LD101040 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpts] On 1 September a meeting of the oblast party-economic aktiv was held in Aktyubinsk with the participation of obkom bureau members; first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms; chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms; chiefs of rayon agricultural administrations; leaders of industrial, construction, transportation and communications enterprises and oblast organizations.

Liventsov, first secretary of the obkom reported on the course of fulfilling tasks and pledges for developing agriculture and other sections of the economy.

Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh CP Central Committee first secretary, who was warmly welcomed by those present, delivered a speech at the meeting. He emphasized the exceptional importance of absolutely fulfilling socialist pledges for the sale of grain and other agricultural products to the state. It is necessary to adopt all measures to increase the contribution of the oblast's working people to the implementation of the foodstuff program outlined by the party. Additional reserves for increasing the rate and improving work quality during harvesting and threshing, transport and delivery of grain and other agricultural products must be better used. Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs are called upon to mobilize fully all sovkhoz and kolkhoz collectives, transportation and procurement enterprises, enterprises providing patronage to them, and all other organizations to fulfill this task.

Shock labor rhythm must be insured during the entire length of the harvest-transportation conveyer. Each farm must achieve the targets planned for procuring grain for the motherland, storing coarse and succulent fodder, preparing for cattle wintering and increasing production and procurement of meat, milk and other stockbreeding products. More activity must be exhibited on problems of specialization and concentration of agriculture, expansion of basin irrigation, flooding of pastures and development of auxiliary farms.

Comrade Kunayev noted the great importance of developing industry and construction and improving the work of transport and communications, cultural and daily life, and trade and medical services for the population. It is necessary to take care of the increase of labor productivity, quality of work, timely commissioning and assimilation of new capacities, strengthening of planning and labor discipline and introduction in all sectors of the national economy of the achievements of science and advanced experience. An urgent task is increasing party organizations' militancy, insuring concreteness, and easing access and effectiveness of mass political and ideological activity in each sector.

To insure a successful harvest and other fieldwork, much can and must be done by the local soviets, the organs of people's control, and means of mass information and propaganda.

During his visit to the oblast Comrade Kunayev visited (Mugodzhanovskiy) Kolkhoz, the Iskra and imeni Zhdanova Kolkhozes in Novorossiyskiy Rayon and an agricultural model station, and met machine operators and scientists. He acquainted himself with the organization of labor at harvests, the use of harvesting machinery and transportation, the observance of the schedule for delivery of grain to the elevators and the work of grain delivery enterprises.

Comrade Kunayev spoke with workers and specialists and leading workers of the collectives at urgent projects of the primary wool processing factory, the shop for precision steel casting being built at the Aktyubselmash plant, at the Khromtau city Molodezhnaya pit of the Donskoy ore mine at the Donskoy mining and concentration combine. He participated in the ceremonial opening of the new air terminal building for the oblast center.

Comrade Kunayev was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by Liventsov, first secretary of the obkom, and Kozybayev, chairman of the obliskpolkom.

PAPER REPORTS LATE AUGUST WEATHER, CROP STATUS

PM100925 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Report by Agrometeorologist L. Platonova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The temperature fell in the third 10-day period of August in the Western part of the European territory. It stayed cool at the beginning of September. In the Baltic area, the Northwest Region, the Belorussian SSR and western oblasts of the Central and Central-Chernozem Regions the daytime temperature reached 12-18 degrees; 18-24 in the Moldavian and Ukrainian SSR's and the North Caucasus Region.

It rained everywhere. Total rainfall for the period was 25-55 mm in many areas; 90 mm in places. Moisture reserves increased. In the northwest part of the country the ground is waterlogged in places.

In most parts of the Northwest, Central and Central-Chernozem Regions early-sown winter grain crops have begun to tiller. Late sowings are in the shooting and third-leaf phase.

The weather remained warm in the eastern part of the European territory. There was considerable rain (25-55 mm) in a number of areas of the middle Volga and Kirovskaya Oblast. Over the remaining territory there was less than 25 mm of rain and none at all in (Priuralye) and the Ural Region. In most parts of the Volga-Vyatka, Ural and Volga Regions winter crops were mainly in the shooting and third-leaf phase.

It was mainly warm in West Siberia and northern oblasts of the Kazakh SSR. At the beginning of September the temperature dropped to 18-22 degrees. There was ground frost at night in most parts of West Siberia but little rain. Winter grain crops sown early in fallow land in West Siberia tillered completely at the beginning of the period. Later sowings were in the shooting and third-leaf phase. It was cool in East Siberia. At the end of August the minimum temperature was at frost level nearly everywhere.

It was dry in the cotton-growing regions of Central Asia. Everywhere the cotton is developing bolls. Their number increased on average by 1-2 during the 10-day period. In a number of southern areas of Central Asia in average of five bolls have opened per plant. The cotton harvest has begun in favorable conditions. Bolls are opening and the cotton is being harvested in the steppe regions of the Azerbaijan SSR as well.

SAKHALIN TYPHOON RELIEF MEASURES ANNOUNCED

PM101045 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Resolution Adopted:" "For Those Who Suffered as a Result of the Typhoon"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Measures for Assistance in Eliminating the Consequences of the Typhoon in Sakhalinskaya Oblast."

The task is set of ensuring, in the shortest possible time, the restoration of enterprises' and organizations' production facilities, communications and electricity lines, highways and bridges, apartment blocks, and cultural, consumer and municipal services buildings.

To this end RSFSR ministries and departments are instructed, as necessary, to bring in specialists and workers and material and technical resources from other autonomous republics, krays and oblasts.

In order to carry out repair and restoration work and give once-only assistance to the population who suffered as a result of the typhoon, considerable financial resources, as well as construction and other materials, equipment, motor vehicles and machinery, are allocated out of the RSFSR Council of Ministers reserve fund. The RSFSR Ministry of Trade and the RSFSR Potrebboyuz are instructed to send additional foodstuffs and industrial goods to Sakhalinskaya Oblast. The RSFSR Ministry of Health is to send additional medical supplies and dressings.

Measures for restoring agricultural land and livestock raising facilites are outlined. Land reclamation departments are instructed to carry out the necessary work to eliminate the field erosion which has taken place and to apply hundreds of thousands of tons of powdered lime and peat. Additional fodder concentrates are allocated to meet the needs of livestock raising.

BRIEFS

UZBEK COTTON HARVEST--Cotton harvesting has begun in the southern parts of the Uzbek SSR. Cottongrowers in the Uzbek SSR expect a high yield this year. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Sep 81 GF]

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 'ZAPAD-81' MANEUVERS

Landings Near Ventspils

LD101544 Hamburg DPA in German 1522 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Kiel/Gluecksburg, 10 Sep (DPA)--The landing and security forces of the large Soviet maneuvers, marshaled near the Soviet Baltic coast, "have started moving" and seem to be on the verge of comprehensive landing exercises.

The fleet command of the federal navy in Gluecksburg said on Thursday afternoon that during the morning approximately 70 landing and transport ships of all sizes and approximately 70 security units from minesweepers to aircraft carriers had started moving into the area of Ventspils (Latvia).

Call for Ideological Maturity

PM091429 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "In Close Contact With Life"]

[Excerpts] It is not for nothing that tactical exercises are called a school of military maturity. The dynamic and complex situation that is created in them provides a major test of the knowledge and skill of the personnel of units and ships. Waging combat operations over great distances along a front or deep behind enemy lines and in remote parts of the ocean demands the utmost exertion of physical and moral strength. Success under such conditions largely depends on ideological training and the psychological staunchness of personnel.

The level of servicemen's ideological maturity and militancy [boyevoy nastroy] is directly proportionate to the quality and effectiveness of party political work. The history of the Great Patriotic War graphically attests that ideologically tempered people who know for what and with whom they are fighting withstand the cruelest trials with honor.

Frontline experience teaches us that the more complex the combat situation and the harder the tasks to be resolved, the more flexible, purposeful and effective party political work must be. This rule is still topical today, particularly with regard to the practice of tactical exercises. Following the principle of teaching troops and naval forces what is necessary in war, commanders, political workers and party and Komsomol activists are obliged to make extensive use of the entire rich arsenal of forms and means of politically influencing personnel to react quickly to changes in the situation and to resolve in a businesslike and comprehensive manner problems which influence the achievement of success.

The complex nature of modern combat, new methods of waging armed struggle, large distances and the diversity of general and local tasks complicate the organization and systematic performance of party political work. It is not always possible to hold meetings, conferences or other mass measures. Therefore the content, forms and methods of party influence cannot be hidebound, but instead, must be determined in each specific instance depending on the nature of the tasks and the tactical situation. On taking the field, on flights and on sea voyages it is important that all work is brought as close as possible to people and is imbued with maximum concern for their high morale and readiness to fulfill a combat task or a commander's order with honor.

However, individual political organs, party committees and party bureaus, pleading the complexity and dynamism of the situation in battle and the excessive workload, sometimes fail to delve deeply into the essence of questions of combat training that have to be worked out or into the quality of this work. Adherence to old schemes and habitual work forms is noticeable in places. Certain comrades implement few measures during the preparatory period or in staging areas, and on the march and in the dynamics of the exercise all their party political work amounts to is delivering newspapers and journals and organizing collective presentation of the latest news. However, as practice shows, its potential is far broader. Individual chats, exchanges of experience, political information sessions, short instruction sessions, meetings with working people--all these are effective, proven forms of party influence with regard to people, which make it possible to notice and support an initiative in good time, quickly eliminate shortcomings, raise people's spirits and point them toward successfully resolving the tasks set by the commander.

The great, responsible tasks stemming from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions oblige commanders, political organs and party organizations persistently and consistently to improve the forms and methods of party political work and to commission still unutilized reserves for further improving it.

Frontline experience is actively propagandized and purposefully utilized on ships of the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet. The personnel of the large landing ship Krasnaya Presnya have appealed to the participants in the current exercises to act in a frontline manner. In the period of preparation for landing operations extensive use is made of the experience of the Malaya Zemlya fighting, and the sailors are being addressed by participants in the war and in sea voyages and landing operations.

The mass initiative of the personnel of units and ships, the creative questioning of commanders and political workers and strenuous military labor mark the exercises on the territory of the Belorussian and Baltic Military Districts and in the Baltic Sea. This is a very responsible, comprehensive check on the combat readiness of troops and naval forces and on the level of combat training of every soldier and sailor. Well and knowledgably organized party political work is one of the most important conditions for successfully fulfilling the tasks set the participants in the exercises.